

...were simply
...His love-feast
...were a spiritual benedic-
...thrilling. He
...to all who heard them. He
...prayed as one walking and
...with his nearest and
...most confidential friend. Pray-
...ing in the public congregation,
...he led the worshippers right up
...to the throne of grace.

He removed from the place
of his nativity to Missouri,
where he did a large and
successful livery and under-
taker's business (associated
with Mr. Lynch also from
Monroe County). Upon him was
conferred the honor of burying
President Abraham Lincoln.

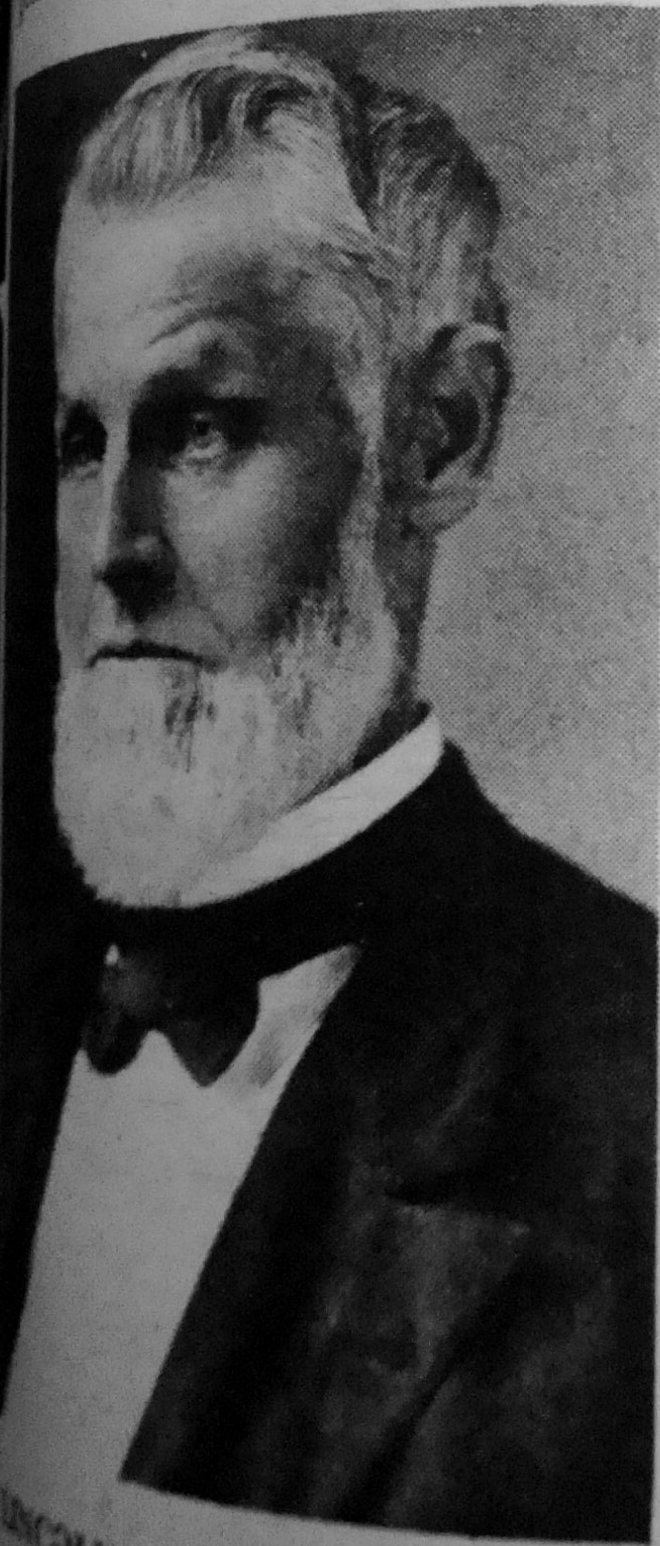
Mr. Arnott died May 11,
1896, at the home of his sister,
Martha (Mrs. Jesse Jones), on
Wolf Creek, Monroe County,
being far advanced in his
eighty-fourth year. His body
was taken by his daughter,
Mrs. Hendel, to St. Louis and
now lies with friends and
relatives in Bellefontane Ceme-
tery to await the resurrection of
the just.

Mr. Arnott was a staunch
Democrat and when first
approached about the burial of
President Lincoln, he refused.

...only passable road in
its time. I remember on the
summit of the Knob, and just
before turning down into Trout
Valley, that we met another car.
I remember that the two drivers
pulled aside each other and
both got out and shook hands,
although both of them were
from the same place and met
each other daily. The other
driver was Dr. Robbins, peren-
nial mayor of the town, and a
physician with a reputation as
big as his bulk which was a bit
more than considerable.

Now, a good fifty-some years
later, I am going to the Fair
again. My station wagon takes
me over a road which was a
wilderness in the Hupmobile
day. It is the Marlinton Road,
as we know it in Richwood, the
road which the Federal govern-
ment started, and which a
governor — Neely — stopped
dead because of unfavorable
election returns from this
section, but which got started
again and eventually finished
by a strange kind of gimmick
called the Cherry River Navy
which John "Buggs" Teets
started to forge this "missing
link." The back of my station
wagon is loaded with books and
I am

Mr. Arnott was a staunch Democrat and when first approached about the burial of President Lincoln, he refused. However, he reconsidered and accepted the honor as a true gentleman.



called the Cherry River Navy which John "Buggs" Teets started to forge this "missing link." The back of my station wagon is loaded with books and copies of my newspaper. I am an exhibitor, now. I will occupy a booth there, as I have in years past, to peddle my wares, to talk with subscribers and friends and to get little tips and innuendoes which will keep my paper abreast of the state and will fuel the encyclopedia I am engaged in producing. When I first launched the Hillbilly, I felt that editors in West Virginia should be as proud of their produce as farmers are of theirs and let the world know that newspapering can be competitive with livestock, huge cucumbers and needlework. The paper was five dollars a year then, and I remember a farmer paced before my booth and finally said, "I'd like to see what your paper is like, but nobody will pay five dollars for a paper he never heard of. Why don't you have a trial offer of, say, ten weeks for a dollar?" As the



Lights Out

Framed by the coach vestibule door, Greenbrier Scenic Railroad passengers stare transfixed as the train rumbles into the inky depths of Droop

Mountain Tunnel located in West Virginia's Monongahela National Forest wilderness. One of two tunnels on the line, this bore goes beneath a Civil War battlefield and is a midway point on the railroad's all-day, round-trip passenger excursions coming up weekends on August 3 and October 6, 12, 13, and 19. The non-profit, Ronceverte, W. Va., based railroad sponsoring group schedules all excursions with noon stops in Cass, W. Va., where passengers have an option of riding the steam locomotive-powered

Cass Shay To Work Late

The Cass Scenic Railroad is operating complete daily train schedules October 5-13 this year to accommodate the overflow Fall Foliage riders who've flocked to the weekend-only trips previously.

Three runs daily to Whittaker Station and a fourth to the top of 4,842-foot Bald Knob Mountain are offered during this period, except on October 7. Each will be powered by Cass's authentic lumber-type steam locomotives.

On Monday, October 7, the Bald Knob excursion will not run although the three Whittaker Station trips, halfway up the mountain, are scheduled.

Cass operates on weekends from Labor Day through November 1. But thousands climb aboard during late September and early October to view the brilliant reds, oranges, golds and browns as the surrounding miles of woodlands take on fall colors.

This special daily schedule is being undertaken on a trial basis, according to officials from the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. It's anticipated the extra trains will allow many more riders — especially groups and families without children in school — to visit this popular scenic railroad.

BALDWIN AGENCY ATTACKS LEGALITY OF MARTIAL LAW

From The Charleston Gazette September 24, 1912

An attack on the constitutionality of the martial law proclamation of the governor in the Cabin Creek district will be made by the Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency in the Supreme Court, whose counsel, Judge J. M. Saunders, will apply for writs of habeas corpus to free the mine guards from prison and jail, where they are serving sentences for personating officers in this state while being residents of other states. The sentences were awarded by the military commission sitting at Camp Pratt and approved by the governor.

The granting of the writs would nullify the martial law regime and all the acts of the militia and military commission.

Judge Saunders applied yesterday to Federal Judge B. F. Kellar, sitting at Huntington, for a writ of habeas corpus, but the court declined to entertain the application, saying it was a question for the state to decide. Judge Saunders, it is understood, will apply to the Supreme Court of Appeals for a writ.

Those familiar with the proceeding and the law in such

returnable for the October term, but as it is a very serious and important matter, it is not regarded likely that even a temporary writ would be issued before the court meets in regular session.

Col. Wallace, judge advocate of the military commission, was in town yesterday looking up authorities and precedents in the matter preparatory to combatting the motion for a writ when it is argued.

The governor and members of the military commission will be made defendants in the suit.

There are high court decisions on record as sustaining martial law proclamations, on constitutional and other grounds. One decision lays down the rule that a governor can declare martial law when not appealed to by lower officers, such as the sheriff. If a sovereign state cannot deal a "state of war" within its own boundaries, then it practically ceases to be a "sovereign state," and its ruling power must be taken over by the federal authority to suppress insurrection and riot. It is said also that the question has been

WILL BE HELD HERE SOON

From the Charleston Gazette September 25, 1912

Today a call for another state-wide conference will be sent out, which is based on the lines of the conference which proved a fiasco last Saturday. The call for this conference will be signed by the civic, commercial and labor organizations of the state, and its purpose is to discuss ways and means for securing remedial legislation for future industrial troubles in the state. This conference will try to avoid the pitfalls which proved the downfall of the recent conference, and the call will be worded so as to preclude the possibility of any class or body dictating the terms on which the conference shall proceed by making these terms the conditions under which they will sit in the conference, as happened in the recent attempt at a meeting. The governor, it is understood, will send out the call. The conference, it is stated, will discuss the same subjects as the recent meeting intended to consider. The aim will be — adequate labor legislation, to prevent conditions as they are at present in the Kanawha mining fields, where the strike is prejudicial if the strike should spread.

operators of the Kanawha district and international officials of the United Mine Workers of America, with a view to finding some common ground on which the contending forces in the strike could be brought together to settle the difficulties. President White and Vice President Hayes represented the miners, and prominent operators spoke for the mine owners' interests.

Nothing could be learned last night as to the result of these conferences. All that the governor would say was to repeat an old proverb: "There is a silver lining to every cloud."

In the afternoon all the military officers in the martial law zone came to Charleston and talked the situation over with the governor.

A Military Conference

One of them admitted that the situation was worse in the trouble district than it had ever been before, the feeling between the miners and the guards being intensely bitter. There are few or no guards up there now, a number of them having come down to Charleston yesterday, where they are stopping at hotels around the

On The Go In West Virginia

That Wild And Wonderful Back Country

By Bernard Martin In the Washington Star

I've found a somewhat unknown spot, Richwood, West Virginia.

From a rock-faced peak, the Appalachian mountainside dives straight down into the cool amber-colored waters of the Cranberry River. From a vantage point above the stream, you can spot an inviting eddy tarrying between a brace of huge boulders.

Slipping through a rhododendron thicket I approached the pool and cast a weighted woolly into the flow. As the fly drifted downstream, I glimpsed a ray of gold streaking through the water. The fly hesitated, I struck, but missed. I cast again. The fly settled smoothly and drifted jauntily into the tail-water. My rod jerked. I set the hook and watched joyously as 13 inches of pure gold surged through the water. When at last the trout came to the net, I admired one of West Virginia's most famed creatures.

As I examined the trout, I was awed by its beauty. The fish appeared as a golden image struck with life. From head to tail the trout was gold. Yellow-tinged fins blended into a golden yellow body, accented by striking red sides. The fish differed from the golden trout of the West in that it lacked black body spots. Thus closed my quest for a golden rainbow trout in Wild, Wonderful West Virginia.

Nearly every piece of the Mountain State's literature is blazed with the words, "Wild, Wonderful West Virginia." And rightly so. Where else in eastern America will one find such vistas as those of Sugarland Valley? Where will you find a secluded state forest within 4 air miles of the heart of one of the state's busiest metropolitan areas? Where can one hike in a roadless area scarcely a mile from a bustling state highway? What other state can boast of long areas seemingly transported from the cold Arctic tundra? And where in the world will one find friendlier folk?

Throughout the month of

May I drifted along the highways and byways of the Mountain State. But here in the sprawling Cranberry Back Country near the outskirts of this small mountain community the trip ended. For a week my wife and I hiked in this roadless area. We fly-fished for brown, rainbow, brook, and golden trout. We strolled throughout the most glorious upheaval of wildflowers and nesting songbirds in eastern United States.

The Cranberry Back Country is a 53,000-acre chunk of vast Monongahela National Forest which blankets much of the Allegheny Mountain Range forming the border between West Virginia and Virginia. This section of age-old mountains cradles some of the highest elevations east of the Mississippi River and many of the East's most scenic waterways and forest vistas.

Congress is now considering the addition of the Cranberry back country to the nation's wilderness areas. The back country does not include land generally considered wilderness. Since the turn of the century this entire region has been heavily timbered. Today no virgin timber remains, but a great forest of second and third growths of cove hardwoods and conifers blankets the mountainsides.

PRIMITIVE CAMPING

But the most intriguing

aspect of this region lies in primitive camping and foot travel. All former roads in the area have been locked. Many old timber roads have been disked and seeded to wild game food. No organized campgrounds as such are available, but scattered along the banks of the Cranberry River are Adirondack shelters available to hikers. Although no motorized vehicles are allowed in the back country, fishermen may ride bicycles or haul their gear along the river trail on wheeled carts.

As we departed our car to enter the area, we met dozens of folk pulling ingenious bicycle-wheeled carts or cyclists with bikes heaped high with Coleman stoves, tents and other related gear. Cycling, hiking, and the opportunity to fish a well-stocked river lure many to the back country. During a long weekend a family can bike or walk into, catch a 2-day limit, and return.

Our initial excursion into the back country resulted from an invitation issued by the Richwood Chamber of Commerce to join their annual wildflower pilgrimage. Guided by two local botanists we spent a glorious day in a galaxy of wildflowers that included 60-65 species of spring's most intriguing blooms.

The following day we rose at dawn to explore the Cranberry Glades botanical area. The

Glades comprise one of the most unique regions in the eastern states in that they contain plant life of Arctic Tundra.

Botanists believe this bit of tundra resulted as an aftermath of the Ice Age. Though the glacier did not cover this region, it is believed that plant life pushed before advancing ice remained when the ice receded. In this bog where conditions and climate were suitable, reindeer moss, old man's bear, lichens, Canada yew and red spruce flourished. These Arctic plants were later destined to mingle with southern and mountain plants, including pitcher plants and the exquisite sundews that attract, trap and consume insects. Botanists from around the nation convene here to study the unique plant life of this isolated tundra.

In May the Glades were not especially colorful, but late summer visitors will find the area aglow with the white blooms of the cottonweed and the red berries of wintergreen.

Visitors to the back country will find many fine campsites along the roads bordering the region. Summit Lake and Cranberry campgrounds are but a stone's throw from back country entrance trails. These campsites, maintained by the Forest Service, are not deluxe, but they are clean and well maintained.

Gus Is Looking For A Walnut Cookie Baker

Agriculture Commissioner Gus R. Douglass recently announced that the Black Walnut Baking Contest to be held October 11, 1974, at the West Virginia Black Walnut Festival in Spencer has been expanded this year to a statewide contest.

Since 1954 the annual contest was a regional affair in which a regional grand champion baker was decided. This year's competition will be for the "Best Black Walnut Cookie Baker." Any resident of West Virginia who is a non-professional baker is eligible. To enter the contest, you must bake two (2) dozen of your best Black Walnut Cookies, fill out an entry blank and bring or send (if you should live a long distance from Spencer) cookies in a non-returnable container to the Black Walnut Cookie Baking

Contest. The deadline for entry is 9:00 A.M. on October 11.

The Grand Championship Award is a \$50 savings bond from the West Virginia Black Walnut Festival, and ten runners-up will receive \$10 from the Little Kanawha Regional Council.

Entry blanks can be secured by writing Charlotte Kidd, Home Economist, West Virginia Department of Agriculture, Charleston, West Virginia, 25305. All rules and regulations plus a sample judging sheet are included on the entry blank.

The contest is sponsored by the West Virginia Department of Agriculture, the West Virginia Black Walnut Festival and the Little Kanawha Regional Council.

unknown spot Richwood, West Virginia.

From a rock-laced peak, the Appalachian mountainside dives straight down into the cool amber-colored waters of the Cranberry River. From a vantage point above the stream, you can spot an inviting eddy tarrying between a brace of huge boulders.

Slipping through a rhododendron thicket I approached the pool and cast a weighted woolly into the flow. As the fly drifted downstream, I glimpsed a ray of gold streaking through the water. The fly hesitated. I struck, but missed. I cast again. The fly settled smoothly and drifted jauntily into the tail-water. My rod jerked. I set the hook and watched joyously as 13 inches of pure gold surged through the water. When at last the trout came to the net, I admired one of West Virginia's most famed creatures.

As I examined the trout, I was awed by its beauty. The fish appeared as a golden image struck with life. From head to tail the trout was gold. Yellow-tinged fins blended into a golden yellow body, accented by striking red sides. The fish differed from the golden trout of the West in that it lacked black body spots. Thus closed

highways and byways of the Mountain State. But here in the sprawling Cranberry Back Country near the outskirts of this small mountain community the trip ended. For a week my wife and I hiked in this roadless area. We fly-fished for brown, rainbow, brook, and golden trout. We strolled throughout the most glorious upheaval of wildflowers and nesting songbirds in eastern United States.

The Cranberry Back Country is a 53,000-acre chunk of vast Monongahela National Forest which blankets much of the Allegheny Mountain Range forming the border between West Virginia and Virginia. This section of age-old mountains cradles some of the highest elevations east of the Mississippi River and many of the East's most scenic waterways and forest vistas.

Congress is now considering the addition of the Cranberry back country to the nation's wilderness areas. The back country does not include land generally considered wilderness. Since the turn of the century this entire region has been heavily timbered. Today no virgin timber remains, but a great forest of second and third growths of cove hardwoods and conifers blankets the moun-

As I examined the trout, I was awed by its beauty. The fish appeared as a golden age struck with life. From head to tail the trout was gold. Yellow-tinged fins blended into golden yellow body, accented by striking red sides. The fish differed from the golden trout of the West in that it lacked black body spots. Thus closed my quest for a golden rainbow trout in Wild, Wonderful West Virginia.

Nearly every piece of the Mountain State's literature is laced with the words, "Wild, Wonderful West Virginia." And rightly so. Where else in North America will one find such vistas as those of Garland Valley? Where will one find a secluded state forest within 4 air miles of the heart of one of the state's busiest metropolises? Where can one be in a roadless area scarcely a mile from a buzzing state highway? What other state can boast of bog areas seemingly disposed from the cold Arcticundra? And where in the world will one find friendlier?

Throughout the month of

the addition of the Cranberry back country to the nation's wilderness areas. The back country does not include land generally considered wilderness. Since the turn of the century this entire region has been heavily timbered. Today no virgin timber remains, but a great forest of second and third growths of cove hardwoods and conifers blankets the mountainsides.

PRIMITIVE CAMPING

But the most intriguing

Gus Is Looking

Agriculture Commissioner Gus Lass recently announced that the Black Walnut Baking Contest to be held October 1-3 at the West Virginia Black Walnut Festival in Spencer has been expanded this year to a statewide contest.

Since 1954 the annual contest has been a regional affair in which a regional champion baker was decided. This year the competition will be for the "Best Black Walnut Cookie Baker." Any resident of West Virginia who is a non-professional baker is eligible. To enter the contest, you must submit two (2) dozen of your best Black Walnut Cookies, fill out an entry blank and send (if you should live a long distance from Spencer) cookies in a non-returnable container to the Black Walnut Cooki

primitive camping and foot travel. All former roads in the area have been locked. Many old timber roads have been disked and seeded to wild game food. No organized campgrounds as such are available, but scattered along the banks of the Cranberry River are Adirondack shelters available to hikers. Although no motorized vehicles are allowed in the back country, fishermen may ride bicycles or haul their gear along the river trail on wheeled carts.

As we departed our car to enter the area, we met dozens of folk pulling ingenious bicycle-wheeled carts or cyclists with bikes heaped high with Coleman stoves, tents and other related gear. Cycling, hiking, and the opportunity to fish a well-stocked river lure many to the back country. During a long weekend a family can bike or walk into, catch a 2-day limit, and return.

Our initial excursion into the back country resulted from an invitation issued by the Richwood Chamber of Commerce to join their annual wildflower pilgrimage. Guided by two local botanists we spent a glorious day in a galaxy of wildflowers that included 60-65 species of spring's most intriguing blooms.

The following day we rose at

eastern states in that they contain plant life of Arctic Tundra.

Botanists believe this bit of tundra resulted as an aftermath of the Ice Age. Though the glacier did not cover this region, it is believed that plant life pushed before advancing ice remained when the ice receded. In this bog where conditions and climate were suitable, reindeer moss, old man's bear, lichens, Canada yew and red spruce flourished. These Arctic plants were later destined to mingle with southern and mountain plants, including pitcher plants and the exquisite sundews that attract, trap and consume insects. Botanists from around the nation convene here to study the unique plant life of this isolated tundra.

In May the Glades were not especially colorful, but late summer visitors will find the area aglow with the white blooms of the cottonweed and the red berries of wintergreen.

Visitors to the back country will find many fine campsites along the roads bordering the region. Summit Lake and Cranberry campgrounds are but a stone's throw from back country entrance trails. These campsites, maintained by the Forest Service, are not deluxe, but they are clean and well

OPERATOR CLAIMS HE LOST \$200,000 IN ONE YEAR

From the Charleston Gazette September 27, 1912

Michael T. Roach, a coal operator who was, up to 1912, connected with collieries on Paint Creek but who now operates in Ohio, was an important witness before the strike investigation commission yesterday. He said that from 1902 up to and including 1911, he was an operator on Paint Creek when he relinquished his interests prior to the last joint conference before the strike, held in April, 1912. During 1911 he lost, so he testified, \$250,000 in the Paint Creek operations.

Mr. Roach made a statement which he said could not be denied by President Cairnes of District No. 17 of the United Mine Workers. District local No. 17, he said, had no right to enter into any scale without the approval of the international officers of the union. "Mr. Cairnes," the witness declared, "will not make any statement that he can do so."

This statement was made by the witness because he had

connected with the Pennsylvania Grit, a weekly paper with a wide circulation published at Williamsport, Pa., is in Charleston for a few days. He is here to investigate strike conditions in the coal mines for his paper. The West Virginia situation is attracting the attention of the country just now, and Mr. Harvey is only one of a number of journalists who have visited this region since the strike broke out.

MEN AND WOMEN WALK 27 MILES TO CHARLESTON

From the Charleston Gazette
September 28, 1912

Trudging 27 miles on foot from Wacoma, Paint Creek, to Charleston on Thursday, three

whether his statement about District No. 17 applied this year or not; the witness said he couldn't say, as he was out of the conference this year.

To the commission, Mr. Roach said that if the operators of the Kanawha field had to pay the present scale they could not continue the mines. Even the non-union rate, he asserted, was too high to make it safe to operate mines in West Virginia. He referred to coal concerns that had gone into bankruptcy. He said he has a mine in Lurig, Ohio, which is a union field, and he declared that in the non-union fields in West Virginia it costs $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents a ton more to put the coal on the car than it does in Ohio.

John Green, former superintendent of the Paint Creek Collieries Company, testified that he was at Mucklow when the houses were "shot up" by men in the hills. He got away, with his family, during the shooting and since then has resigned his position. He described conditions on Paint Creek before and after the strike on the same lines as others have testified.

C. K. Heron, who allots the cars for the various operators, gave testimony to the effect that conditions are about the same in non-union as in the union fields. He declared that the miners' houses on Paint and Cabin Creeks are as good as the best in Scotland, which he said

had gone elsewhere. Finding that there was strike trouble on Paint Creek and that they had been wilfully deceived, the seven walked their weary way to Charleston.

Yesterday they appeared before the strike investigating commission and told their story. They said the agents who had lured them on false representations were Jim Sly and Herman Bryan. They had 9 cents between them.

The commission heard more evidence from the operators' side yesterday, which included that of General Manager M. T. Davis of the Cabin Creek Consolidated Coal Company and Charles Cabell, an operator on Cabin Creek. Ira D. Shaw, traveling representative of the National Y.M.C.A., who formerly had charge of the Y.M.C.A. at Decota, Cabin Creek, told the commission about conditions at Decota. The coal companies provided the equipment at the Y.M.C.A., which was the first white organization ever established in the coal fields of the state.

WON'T ATTACK THE VALIDITY OF MARTIAL LAW

From The Charleston

Mine Guard System to Go; Coal Watchmen Instead; Miners to Give Up Arms

From The Charleston Gazette September 28, 1912

It is believed that within a short time the labor difficulties in the Kanawha coal field will be settled.

Events are moving fast these days, under the pressure of public opinion.

Through the patriotism of the citizens of Montgomery, and their prompt and unanimous action last night, one main trouble — what was really an obstacle to peace — will be removed by tonight.

This is the voluntary surrender of all arms to a committee of citizens of Montgomery by those in that region who have been in possession of weapons.

Another source of trouble will be removed — probably forever, from the Kanawha field. To put it more accurately, the armed mine guards, who are now out of the Paint and Cabin creek, will never return. The mine guard system is at an end.

Instead of guards, watchmen are to be appointed by the governor to protect the mines; every watchman to be of good character.

would surrender them, it would go far towards bringing about peace.

Montgomery Meeting

Last night a meeting was held in the opera house, about 500 being present, and all were unanimous on the question of asking those who had arms to give them up. A committee was appointed to receive all weapons, beginning at 8 o'clock this morning. It is believed that by this evening all arms will be voluntarily surrendered to the committee.

That is prompt work, and the citizens of Montgomery are to be congratulated on their prompt grappling with the subject.

The hearings before the strike committee have brought out clearly the fact that it was the presence of the mine guards that has brought about all the shootings on Paint and Cabin creeks.

Public Pressure

Great pressure has been brought to bear on the governor and on the operators and

weapons.

Another source of trouble will be removed — probably forever, from the Kanawha field. To put it more accurately, the armed mine guards, who are now out of the Paint and Cabin creek, will never return. The mine guard system is at an end.

Instead of guards, watchmen are to be appointed by the governor to protect the mines; every watchman to be of good character and repute and to be a citizen of the county in which the mines are located. This is to be done under the martial law regime, which gives the chief executive of the state full power to take this step.

Two Main Obstacles

Thus, the miners disarming themselves north and south of the Kanawha and with the mine guard system at an end, the two main obstacles to peace are removed. It is believed the settlement of the strike will follow in a short time. At present most of the Paint Creek mines are idle, and about half the operations on Cabin Creek.

In about ten days, half of the militia will be withdrawn from the trouble zone — perhaps more. Anyway it is the intention of the Governor to withdraw all but a few troops and send them home, continuing martial law for a while longer in order to carry out some reforms in the district.

be congratulated on their prompt grappling with the subject.

The hearings before the strike committee have brought out clearly the fact that it was the presence of the mine guards that has brought about all the shootings on Paint and Cabin creeks.

Public Pressure

Great pressure has been brought to bear on the governor and on the operators and miners to make some effort to settle the strike and prevent its spreading. The whole state has become aroused over the situation, and it has been hinted that injunctions might be sought to compel both parties to at least remove the sources of disturbance. The citizens of Montgomery now have pledged themselves to one needed reform; the state will carry out the other. Martial law will disappear from the trouble zone. The soldiers will come home.

The next step will be for the miners to go to work on some satisfactory arrangement with their employers, who are just as anxious as they are to get the mines running full again and stop the losses which the strike is causing.

"MOTHER JONES"

in about ten days, half of the militia will be withdrawn from the trouble zone — perhaps more. Anyway it is the intention of the Governor to withdraw all but a few troops and send them home, continuing martial law for a while longer in order to carry out some reforms in the district.

Last evening a meeting of citizens of Montgomery was held, following a conference at Charleston in the afternoon between the governor and a deputation from Montgomery. Some of the businessmen along the river came to Charleston and saw the governor on a similar errand.

It appears that certain people have suggested to the governor that those who still had arms in the mining fields could be induced to give them up on appeal by the businessmen of that region, who feel that unless the trouble ceases the whole field might be placed under martial law, a step which the residents naturally do not desire taken.

On invitation of the governor, a deputation of Montgomery citizens came to Charleston yesterday afternoon and had a conference with the executive. They fell in with his suggestions and told him they would hold a mass meeting and decide on some action. They were told that if those who held arms

their employers, who are just as anxious as they are to get the mines running full again and stop the losses which the strike is causing.

"MOTHER JONES" PUTS A CRIMP IN PEACE MOVE

**From The Charleston Gazette
Oct. 1, 1912**

Word has come to the state authorities that Mother Jones made a speech on Sunday to the Boomer and Montgomery miners in which, it is alleged, she advised them not to give up their arms to the citizens committee at Montgomery.

It is not known yet how far this advice has been followed, but if the "peace" movement is stayed by the aged agitator's ill-timed counsels to the miners, the authorities will not withdraw any of the soldiers this week. It had been intended to recall six companies, to begin with, from the martial law zone and then keep on withdrawing the troops until but a handful should be left in the territory to

[Continued On Page Thirteen]

JAN. - DEC.

1974

Coal's Growing Pains

As Reported By The West Virginia Press

CARLOAD OF NON-UNION MINERS WERE FIRED ON FROM AMBUSH

From The Charleston Gazette July 21, 1912

More shooting is reported from Paint Creek, but the accounts are very hazy. From both operators' and miners' sources the story is that a carload of strikebreakers, or non-union miners, who were on their way to Mucklow, were fired on from ambush at a point near Holly Grove, yesterday morning. It is said by the operators that about 25 to 30 shots were fired, two of them striking the car, which had stopped, but that no one was injured.

The United Mine Workers office had news to the same effect last night, but were informed, in addition, that when the non-union miners

turn. Half of them came away from Muckow, the women and children making an outcry that they would not stay where there was trouble. All of the new miners, it is said, want to come out. These men say it was represented to them that there was no strike on and that they were wanted to do outside work. But on getting there they found they had to work inside the mines and break the strike, it is said. Most of the imported men, according to this report, tell stories of misrepresentation on the part of the "scouts" who induced them to come to the mining region. It is said the greater number of them

Troops Hurried To The Scene

From The Charleston Gazette July 24, 1912

Serious trouble has broken out on Coal River, where there is a strike of miners.

As a result, Deputy Sheriff A. H. Sutphin, of Peytona, is dangerously wounded, and no companies of militia have been sent from here to the scene.

Deputy Sutphin was endeavoring to disperse about 50 armed miners, who had gathered from various mines at the Peytona Block Coal company's colliery, when he was shot down in a fusillade from Springfield rifles fired by the miners. It is not known whether Sutphin fired first, or whether he fired at all.

The wires from Peytona were down last night, and details were meagre.

It is reported that the miners had gathered on the

company's property in direct violation of a recent injunction issued by the circuit court of Boone County forbidding them to gather on the company's property.

As a result of Sheriff White's prompt and urgent telephone message to the governor's office in Charleston, Company C and the machine gun squad of the National Guard, under command of Captain Guy M. Levy and Carlos Hutsinpillar, respectively, were dispatched to the scene on C&O train No. 13, last evening.

Excitement at Peytona

The trouble yesterday created quite a great deal of excitement at that point and throughout the nearby territory. When Sheriff Sidney White called by telephone to the governor's office here that he could not control the situation and that he desired to have the National Guard assume the responsibilities of the case, the adjutant general's department was the scene of great activity.

Gen. Elliott in Command

Governor Glasscock is at present in Huntington, but

When You
Think

Bearings

Think

Banner



INCE SNOW-
shoe was first
announced last
fall, we have
tried to keep
our readers up
to date about the
latest news

from the huge resort complex
being planned for Cheat Moun-
tain in Pocahontas County.
While Hillbilly has not ex-
pressed any opinion about the
impact of Snowshoe on West
Virginia or its environment,
we have used a steady stream
of information contained in
news releases issued by the
firm's office in Slaty Fork.

Last month we received a

shoe. Dr. Weiss himself says that he has "great misgivings about this development." He also suggests that the position expressed by the Conservancy should be taken into account "before everybody gets the idea that Snowshoe is something that will 'save West Virginia' and it becomes a sacred cow and a motherhood issue."

Dr. Weiss asked that we print the following editorial, written by Highland Voice editor Ron Hardway, intact, and we do so:

Stop the world! I want to get a good look at what's going on here.

Has anyone out there ever heard of Snowshoe, the multi-million dollar

brain child of a southern-based group of developers, who has had some success with a year-round recreational development in North Carolina. The group calls itself Snowshoe Company, and its members are a bank director and a former professional ski patrol director.

These gentlemen have in common the ability to make a lot of money by using their wits, and they have pooled their corporate wisdom in order to make a mountain of money out of what used to be an honest-to-God mountain.

We wish to go on record right now, before any more astounding facts about Snowshoe are revealed, that we have a soft spot in our heart for ski lodges. We envision a blazing fire in a ten foot high

Snowshoe

(Continued From Page 4)

tly waxing our skis, but never quite getting finished. So, we're not adverse to ski lodges.

But, for God's sake, has anyone seen a plan of Snowshoe? \$90,000,000 investment, over 7,000 acres of the Shavers Fork headwaters to be developed, three lodges to accommodate 1200 vacationers, another 12000 condominium units, 400 single family cabins, a club house, a golf course, 20 outdoor tennis courts, four indoor tennis courts, bicycle trails, stables, twelve ski lifts, two ski slopes, crosscountry ski trails, an ice skating pond, a swimming pool, a lake for boating, and a marina! Now, we ask you, is that a ski lodge or is that a ski lodge?

Frankly, we're just damned by the whole thing. We were damned initially by the complete secrecy in which the plan for Snowshoe was kept. No one knew anything about it until Governor Moore announced it to the press. Clearing of land began almost at once.

Secondly, we were amazed that the enormous environmental impact of this modern day Hanging Gardens was, apparently, ignored (see "Snow-

rising towards its place in the sun, is it far-fetched to imagine the middle of a multi-million dollar ski lodge suddenly dropping into a freshly dug mining tunnel? Or a fantastic ski jump suddenly and permanently appearing across the Alpine slopes in the form of an eighty-foot highwall? We know Mower from way back and we can imagine that.

Fourthly, many of us have pounded on deaf ears for years about the need for West Virginia to get its nose out of the coal dust and capitalize on the tourist potential of the state. So now we can shut up. We got our tourist potential developed — all at once and all in one place. Great. Caesar was not stabbed in the back any more severely than West Virginia's well-wishers have been by Snowshoe.

Fifthly, it's too damn bad the DNR took all of that tax money to develop their pitiable little enterprise at Canaan. The Canaan Valley ski complex will be used by those of us who wish to get away from the crowd. Goodbye Blackwater, goodbye Canaan, hello Davis Power Project. Won't have to worry about critics puking on the mudflats. Who would go to the Blackwater Country when everything is at Snowshoe?

And, in the sixth place, we love to cross-country ski on Cheat Mountain. And who, we

we ask you, is that a ski lodge or is that a ski lodge?

Frankly, we're just damned by the whole thing. We were damned initially by the complete secrecy in which the plan for Snowshoe was kept. No one knew anything about it until Governor Moore announced it to the press. Clearing of land began almost at once.

Secondly, we were amazed that the enormous environmental impact of this modern day Hanging Gardens was, apparently, ignored (see "Snowshoe Assessed, p. 1) The original press release in the Pocahontas Times contains a line which indicates that the lodges and housing units will be arranged so as "to leave most of the area in its natural state." We cannot imagine the top of Cheat Mountain looking anymore natural than it will with what amounts to a town of at least 2400 inhabitants perched on it in an area where previously only the deer and the bulldozers roamed.

Thirdly, we were thunderstruck by the fact that the Mower Lumber Company sold 6,696 of their coal-laden acres for a paltry \$1,279,200. That immediately made us suspicious. We wonder who retained mineral rights under

Fifthly, it's too damn bad the DNR took all of that tax money to develop their pitiable little enterprise at Canaan. The Canaan Valley ski complex will be used by those of us who wish to get away from the crowd. Goodbye Blackwater, goodbye Canaan, hello Davis Power Project. Won't have to worry about critics puking on the mudflats. Who would go to the Blackwater Country when everything is at Snowshoe?

And, in the sixth place, we love to cross-country ski on Cheat Mountain. And who, we want to know, can ski at a ski resort?

Finally, who in the hell asked the Cheat Mountain snowshoe hares if they wanted Snowshoe in their front yards?

Along with this editorial, Dr. Weiss sent another clipping from the Highlands Voice, this one being a reprint of an article by Paul Frank which was published in the Allegheny Journal last year. It is entitled "Snowshoe Assessed."

Mr. Frank, apparently, also shares the view that Snowshoe will have its harmful side. Among his objections are: that Snowshoe will destroy one of the five black bear breeding areas in West Virginia, that Shaver's Fork and the fish hatchery on that

around Snowshoe in Pocahontas County will have undesirable side effects in what is now primarily a rural area, and that the Green Bank National Radio Astronomy Observatory will have its effectiveness diminished by operation of the ski lifts and by increased development in the area.

Frank claimed that his telephone calls to various officials who should be concerned about these matters elicited on each occasion the claim that none of these matters was being investigated.

Frank's conclusions were summed up as follows:

"Here, the plea is not for a halt to Snowshoe, but a careful look at what the results of Snowshoe will be.

"In point of fact, that was not done. Gov. Moore made the announcement, indicating his endorsement, pre-empted a careful look at the consequences — clearly an act that short-circuited the very machinery that exists for examining the consequences of a development like Snowshoe.

"Strangely, had Snowshoe been a coal mine, such a short-circuiting would probably not have occurred because there are laws which force government officials to act responsibly.

"The indication is — the state may be on the very edge of exploitation by recreational

women of our acquaintance. Of Dorothy (who died in 1968) and West Virginia, Lillian tells the story of how Dorothy was wild about ice cream, and the school in Alderson had its own cows, from whose cream was made the best ice cream Dorothy ever tasted, she wrote her mother. But in the springtime, the cows ate onions (probably ramps), and Dorothy, who loathed the taste of onions, was repelled to find her favorite food reeking of onions. "For years," Lillian laughed to say, "she would not touch ice cream."

"I've been trying to alert young people to the power of films," says Miss Gish, who has been speaking mostly at colleges and universities, where she has had a warm reception.

"The state of the world today is the result of our films," she goes on. "Mr. Griffith used to say the Keystone Cops were all wrong because they taught disrespect for the law. I ask you, was he right?"

She adds that today's type films has put the industry right back where it started, in small dark houses instead of in the great movie theatre. "It's the nickelodeon again, only this time it costs \$5.00."

EDITOR: The Hillbilly Bookshop has lately come into possession of a bound copy of the 1838 issues of "The Family Magazine," which was published simultaneously (like the Wall Street Journal today) out of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Cincinnati, and which purported itself to be "A Monthly Abstract of General Knowledge, illustrated with Several Hundred Engravings." One of the 1838 abstracts is a report on the spa which we now call the Greenbrier, and one of its several hundred engravings is possibly the first picture ever made of that cherished resort of ours. Both are reproduced on this page in this paper's campaign to preserve West Virginia's obsolete and adolescent heritage.

OUR FRONTIS-piece, a view of the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia, is from an extremely accurate picture painted on the spot, by that distinguished artist, George Cooke, Esq. It represents the spot which is

the annual resort of an immense concourse of fashionable people and invalids from every part of the United States, more particularly from the northern, south-western and middle states.

The White Sulphur springs take their name from the flow of the precipitate in the bottom and sides of the well from which the water is drunk. They are situated in

head of the lawn is most beautiful. The eye first takes in the rows of cabins with their neatly painted piazzas in front; then observes the dome and figure of the temple, standing out in bold relief from the deep foliage of the trees behind, and then stretches on until it strikes the base of one of the mountains of the Alleghany on the right, along whose summit it ranges until it meets with another and higher 'spur,' along which it still looks until it rests, at the distance of several miles, but not remaining, upon a lofty peak, which excludes from view all else beyond. This you do not regret, for between it and the spot you occupy, there is enough for your delighted vision to feast upon again and again. The view never tires, and every time you look upon it, you discover new beauties in the landscape. If you ever

iddle states.
The White Sulphur springs
ke their name from the
colour of the precipitate in
the bottom and sides of the
well from which the water is
pumped. They are situated in
the county of Greenbriar, in a
hilly, and mountainous region
of the country, thirty-seven
miles south-west of the Hot
springs. There are two gums,
they are called or small
wooden reservoirs into which
the water rises and whence
it flows, after a short dis-
tance into Howard's creek, a
branch of the Kenhawa river.
A correspondent of the Newark
Evening News remarks, "The cus-
toms of this watering place
are delightful. Free and
friendly intercourse is the
prevailing regulation, and every
one while here, is under an
implied obligation to contrib-
ute something at least to the
common enjoyment. The com-
pany is quartered in little
cabins, built some of brick and
some of wood, one story high
with separate apartments for
different families, where you
can be as retired as you please.
They visit from breakfast (7
A.M. until 10 P.M.) and the
opening of your cabin being open
is the signal that you are 'at
home.'

"The springs issues forth
into a little valley, situated on
the western side of the main
Alleghany ridge, which is the

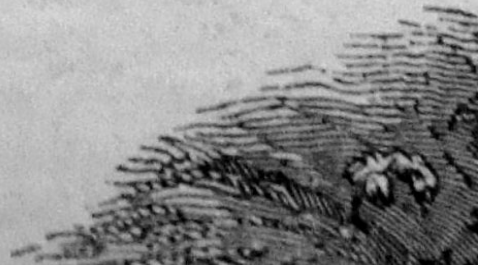
enough for your delighted vi-
sion to feast upon again and
again. The view never tires,
and every time you look upon
it, you discover new beauties in
the landscape. If you ever
visit this spot, look out from
the balcony of 'Henderson's
cabin,' in Louisiana Row, and
then tell me if you ever gazed
upon a more lovely scene.

"The spring is contained in
an octagonal case about seven
feet in length, five feet wide
and four and a half deep. Its
sides are covered with the
white deposit from the sul-
phurous water and the bottom
is formed of the rock from
whence it gushes. The water
has the flavour of a half boiled,
half spoiled egg, and is classed
among cold hydro-sulphurous
waters, but it is the only
thermal sulphurous spring in
the mountains of Virginia, its
temperature being sixty four
degrees Fahrenheit."

Dr. Bell, observes, "Rou-
elle makes a quart of the wa-

(Continued On Page 12)

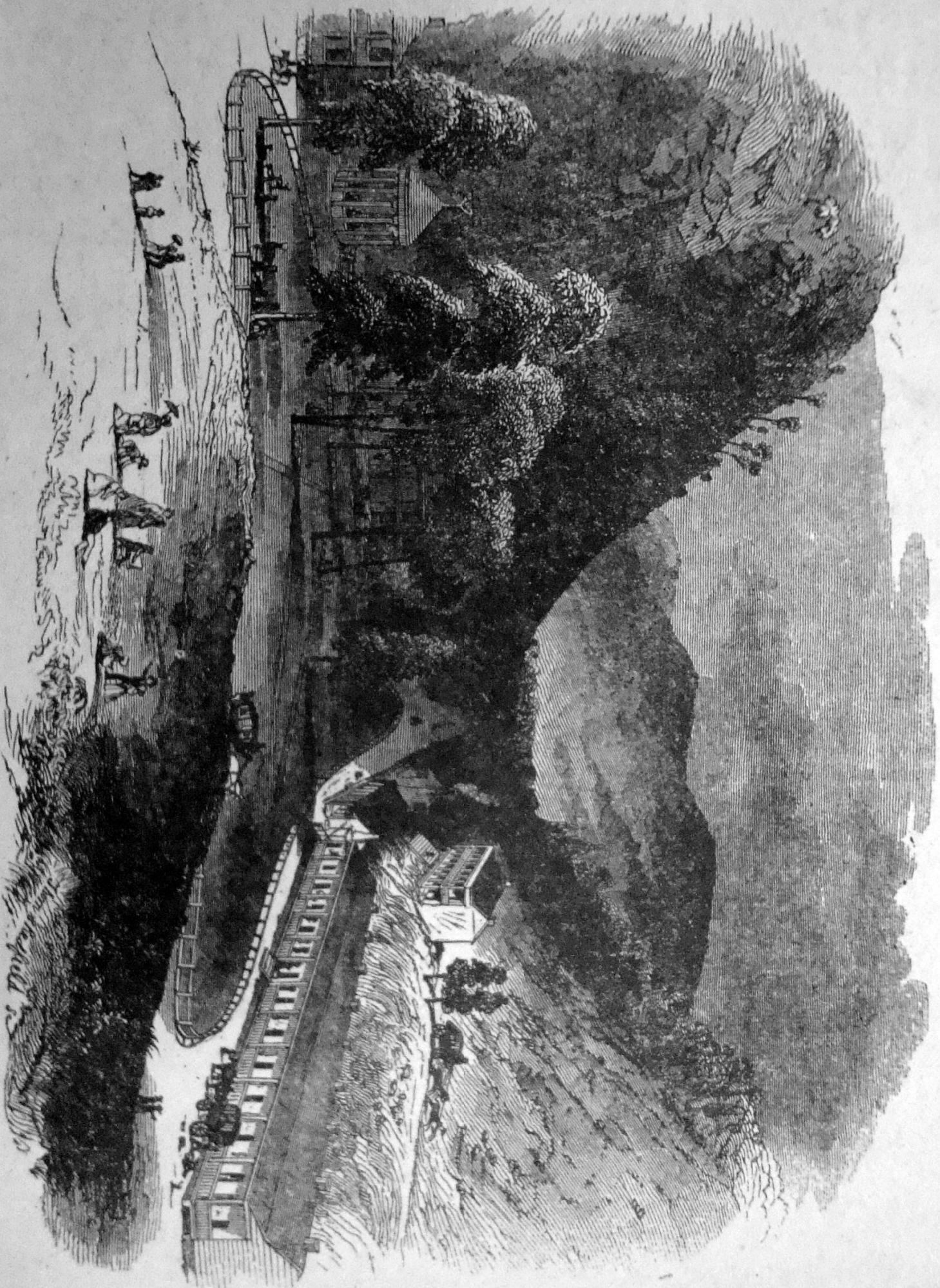
Is This 1838



a direct line, emits its
opious stream towards the
Atlantick Ocean. A beautiful
mple of the dorick order is
ected over it — circular in
rm — about thirty five feet
height; its dome supported
twelve large pillars, and
mounted by a figure of Hy-
jectingia holding a cup of the all-
his perring water in her right hand,
of Dind grasping a viper by its
ld the throat with her left. The figure
to large as life and beautifully
culptured or rather carved,
r it is of wood, though many
ppose it of marble. Upon the
pedestal is inscribed the name
its donor, S. Henderson,
sq., of New Orleans.

"The cabins are located up-
three sides of an oblong

Is This 1838 (Actual Size) Picture Of The Greenbrier The First?



Peckwood North Shore, Cal.

In the Dec. 22, 1973, issue of Hillbilly, on page 14, there is a picture I recognize. My father, Mr. S. F. Durrett, Huntington, W. Va., was one of the men who discovered these petroglyphs at Salt Rock, West Virginia.

Since around 1920, my father had as his main hobby

adder writes

Pa.
ob-
Mr.
...
iller
CBS
hat
s of
the
eo-
an

the joy of collecting Indian artifacts, some of which are in Sunrise Galleries in Charleston, W. Va. Mother gave them to the galleries after my father died in 1962.

I have a copy of the West Virginia Archeologist with similar pictures to the one you published. The magazine

can doctor friend who is a student of the mysterious Ambrose Bierce, I suggest that he contact a friend of mine who is the leading Anglo student of Ambrose Bierce in the U. S. He has made a study of him since about 1928. During the past summer he spent some time in the Sierra Mj-jada region of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, running down some more leads on the



subject. He is a professor at the University of Texas at El Paso and has been for years. His address is: Dr. Haldeen Braddy, 2109 Arizona Avenue, El Paso, Texas 79930.

I mentioned your friend to Dr. Braddy, and he is interested in exchanging information with him. I think Dr. Braddy did his Master's thesis on Ambrose Bierce — way back yonder.

There is an article on Ambrose Bierce in the current (November, 1973) issue of "The American West" magazine. Published by American West Publishing Company, 599 College Avenue, Palo Alto, California 94306. Single copies: \$2.00. The article was written by another acquaintance of mine by name of Dale L. Walker who is associated with the college in

was published by the W. Va. Archeological Society, Delf Norona, Editor, 315 Seventh Street, Moundsville, W. Va., Number 5, March, 1952. Mr. Durrett has an article in this magazine on page 22.

In the picture are Mr. Durrett, Mr. Harry Midkiff (I think) and on the right, Mr. J. J. Adams, Huntington, W. Va. I hope you can get a copy of the magazine. It is interesting.

We enjoy Hilibilly and thank you for it.

Mary D. Peck

Martinsburg

You asked for comments on your fledgling journalist and his ideas for changes in the Hilibilly. May I strong-

Greenbrier

(Continued From Page 1)

ter to contain the following substances, which I give in more modernized terms, without, however, professing to be much of a chymical purist.

Sulphuretted hydrogen,

Carbonick acid,

Carbonate of lime, 12 grains

Sulphate of magnesia, 5 grains

Sulphate of lime, 2 grains

Muriate of lime, 1 1/2 grains

Iron, 1 grain

Sulphur precipitated, 1/4 grain.

"There is not much uncombined sulphuretted hydrogen gas, or hepatick air, as Rouelle calls it. Its holding iron in solution also modifies its operation, and renders it more stimulating than the simple saline sulphurous water.

"The White Sulphur springs have been much resorted to by invalids suffering from dyspepsy, chronick hepatitis, the slow fever following remittent, bilious, or ill-cured intermittent fevers; chronick rheumatism, cutaneous diseases, uterine derangements, such as obstructed menstruation and fluor albus. In dyspepsy unconnected with chronick inflammation and fixed pain of the stomach, these waters will have an excellent effect; and especially if, as is so often the case in the middle and southern states, this disorder

ter, is the more obvious from the fact that in all the diseases for the cure of which it has acquired reputation, it is of the utmost importance to restore and preserve the fuctions of the skin.

"There is, however, one great resource in this difficulty; and it is one which is peculiar to this district of country. At a distance easily passed over in a day's ride, the invalid finds thermal waters — the Hot springs, in the warm bath of which he can enjoy the luxury and benefit from bathing. The skin in this last place, and the internal organs, in the former, are each, in turn, placed in circumstances the most favourable to a restoration of their healthy state. In chronick rheumatism and in cutaneous diseases, this alternate subjection to a period of warm bathing and a course of drinking sulphurous water is imperatively required to insure permanency of cure."

Miss Izetta

(Continued From Page 7)

ceiving the Woman of Valor Award from Beth Israel Sisterhood in 1966. She was also active in civic, political and cultural affairs in La Jolla.

It seems that responsibilities of the past have never been undertaken lightly. In

spleen. Persons who have brought on dyspepsy by excesses in eating too much mixed food and drinking distilled and fermented liquors, if they restrict themselves to simple food in moderate quantities, and use no other fluid than the mineral and common water, have every thing to hope for by a residence of a few weeks at the White Sulphur springs. The jaundiced skin will here often receive its natural hue, the temper its wonted evenness, and most of the other unpleasant bilious symptoms, as they are called, will disappear by a suitable hygienick course at this favoured spot. That state con-

is the want of suitable conveniences for bathing. That prejudices should exist against the use of the water, for this purpose, of the common temperature of the springs, is not surprising, even had we not heard of cases in which its injurious if not fatal effects have occurred. But no such objection could apply were the water raised to a tepid or warm temperature, and conveniences afforded for using it as a bath. Even the substitute of sponging the entire surface of the body with the sulphurous water of a convenient heat, can not well be done, on account of the limited room and want of privacy in the cabins; in which for the most part persons visiting the springs lodge. The necessity of adding the bath to the in-

The senator invited her to be an honored guest at the season's opening of "The Anvil," a re-enactment of the trial of John Brown at Jefferson County Courthouse. Besides bringing her back to West Virginia, there was another sentimental note to the performance — the play was authored by Julia Davis Healy, daughter of the man whose nomination to high office Mrs. Miller had twice seconded.

Her active retirement was slowed down about two years ago when she went to live in a convalescent home in California (where she now whirs around in a wheelchair), but much time is still spent with her family. Daughter Izetta, now Mrs. John Watkins of Providence, R. I., (her first husband was the late Rex Smith, former Newsweek editor and executive of American Airlines), granddaughter Izetta III, now Mrs. Richard Nesbitt of Portland, and great-grandson Pan Alexander Nesbitt.

And one final note — West Virginia has not forgotten its "jewel" yet. Mr. Halbritter circulated a birthday card among Kingwood residents who remember the tall, slim blonde who rode horseback across her estate in company with her little daughter.





Saturday Afternoon

Here's a rare picture, a slice of life put into life's deep-freeze by the camera. The place is Huttonsville, the time is 1908, and the picture is shared by Henry G. Hutton of the ville named for his family. Why are the people here? No reason at all. It was simply a Saturday afternoon. The farmers and the woodhicks, resting from a week's work, gathered in the town as they had always done, and somebody, perhaps one of those itinerant photographers, came

along with a camera and somebody possibly said, "Let's all pose" and here they





In last week's issue we promised to tell you a little more about Snowshoe's cross-country ski touring director Gary Horvath, so here goes.

Gary is a native of Hungary who has always been interested in athletics. He learned to swim when he was five and when he was six he was cross-country skiing. His native country was big on sports after World War II and when Gary was in high school he was active in skiing, both cross-country and the downhill kind. In 1955 he won first place in the national

other ski categories as well. In 1956 he took third place in the National Biathlon (skiing and shooting) championship competition.

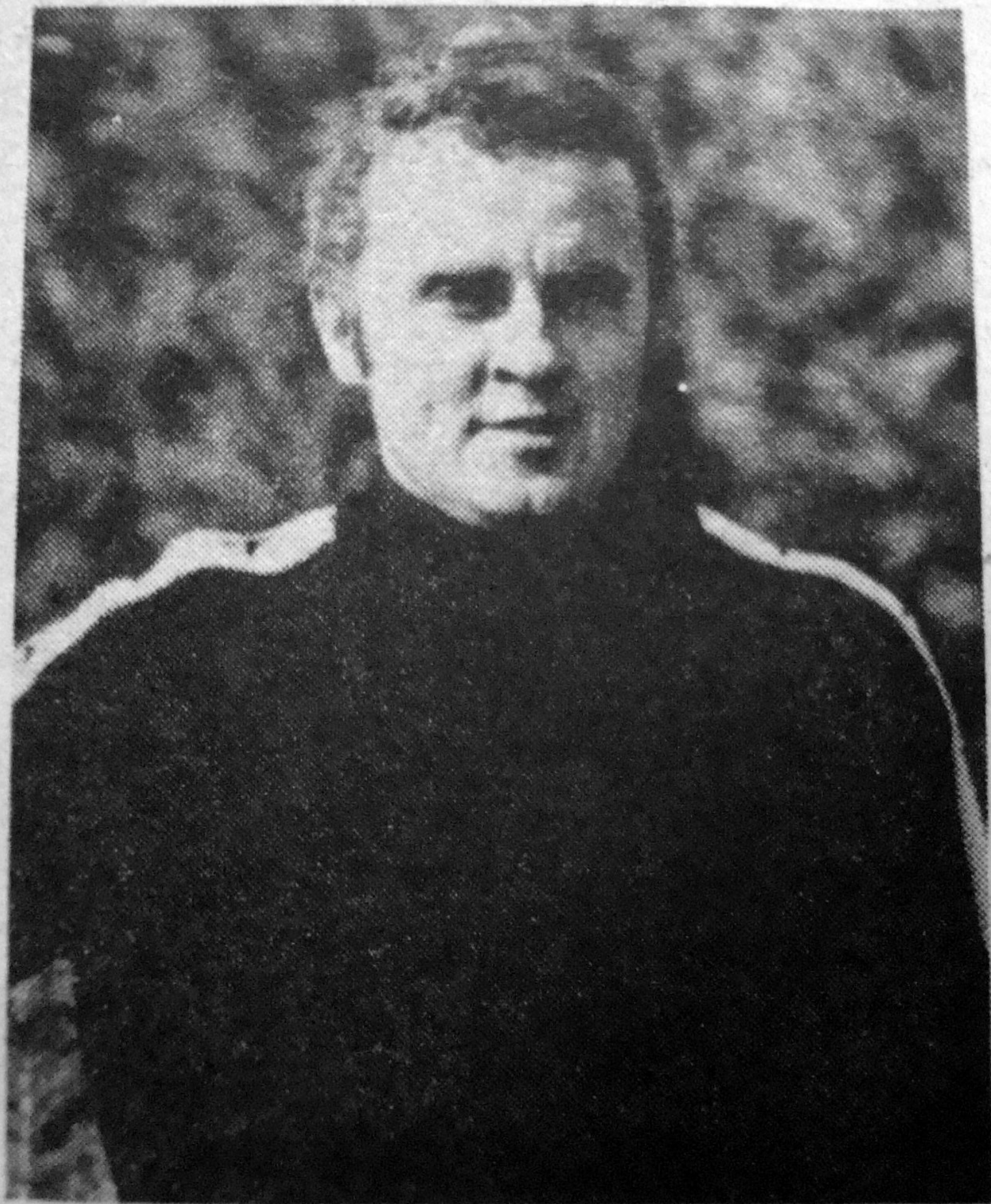
Gary graduated in 1956, which, you may remember, was a big year in Hungary, the year a Revolution broke out and a brief period of freedom ensued. But when the Russian Army came into suppress the rebellion, Gary escaped across the Austrian border, as did many thousands of his countrymen.

Eventually he immigrated to the United States and came to West Virginia, where he had a full scholarship at Davis and Elkins College. There

alma mater.

After graduating from Davis and Elkins, Gary went into the Army and served with an Intelligence group in Europe. While in France he represented the Army in international competition in tennis and table tennis. Following his discharge he stayed in Europe to study languages, of which he is fluent in three besides his native Hungarian.

In 1967 he returned to the U. S. and went to work as a methods analyst for U. S. Steel, but two years later went back to Davis and Elkins as Assistant Director of Admissions. Now he is Snowshoe's cross-country ski touring director. The



Snowshoe cross-country

Box 127
Ridgetop, Tenn.

I read with great interest the story in "Hillbilly" concerning Dave (Stringbean) McKeman. String was a neighbor of mine. I would like to give you a little more background, some that Billy Edd Wheeler did not give, and also some of the later developments.

This was actually the second hocking occurrence in Ridgetop within two months. About six weeks prior to the murders, the Ridgetop Church of Christ was robbed while church services were going on. The robbers stopped the services and forced the pastor and

He lived in the same community but was an inconspicuous member of the community. He was not one that needed the public attention that most of the Grand Old Opry stars get. If anything, he shunned it. He and Grandpa Jones put on a benefit show each year for various charities in Springfield, Tenn., and the last one was just about a month before his death.

About a year ago, Grandpa Jones had to undergo open heart surgery. He remarked to String that he couldn't miss too many performances or he might have to miss a payment or two on his new house. String told him not to worry. If he got to the point that he could not work, he would buy the house. When Grandpa got back to work, he could pay him back with no interest.

String had very little contact with those people who were not in the music business. It has been said that he felt somewhat inferior because of his lack of education. Although I had seen him at the local service stations and stores, the only time I ever met him was at a tractor dealership in Springfield. I found him to be rather reserved. The only person I





were not in the music business. It has been said that he felt somewhat inferior because of his lack of education. Although I had seen him at the local service stations and stores, the only time I ever met him was at a tractor dealership in Springfield. I found him to be rather reserved. The only person I know who had any sustained relationship with him was Sammy Jackson. Sammy got a new banjo for Christmas a few years ago and he drove up in String's yard and asked him to help him tune it. String showed him a few chords and invited him back from time to time to pick a little.

Some people might have considered String to be eccentric. He would be very cautious about telling anyone where he lived. If pressed, he would say, "It's just over the ridge and down the hollow a ways. You can't miss it." He lived in a three-room cabin that most people would not even give a second glance. But he enjoyed living the simple life. Most people in the community knew where String lived and we would drive our out-of-town guests by just to show them where the most contented man in the world lived. Some people say that they can now see why he was so contented. His estate is expected to total

s wife to pass the collection
ates and collected all the
urses of those present. The
gnificance of this comes
om the fact that one of the
en questioned and released
connection with this was
also a prime suspect in the
murder of String and Estelle.
The men picked up and held
questioning were broth-
s-in-law of the booking agent
String. They were held for
several hours and after the
istrict Attorney had reviewed
evidence against them they
ere released. The morning
fter the murders the Nash-
le Banner city editor re-
lived a telephone call from a
an who purported to have

from the fact that one of the men questioned and released had a connection with this was also a prime suspect in the murder of String and Estelle. The men picked up and held for questioning were brothers-in-law of the booking agent for String. They were held for several hours and after the District Attorney had reviewed the evidence against them they were released. The morning after the murders the Nashville Banner city editor received a telephone call from a man who purported to have been present at the time of the murders. He said they were "an accident." They thought String was out of town on a tour and were surprised when he returned home.

The Nashville Metro Police Department recently sent a team of detectives to several northern cities in search of evidence. It was reported in the local news media that they were searching for approximately \$20,000. This would help explain why the robbers could leave \$5,700 on the bodies. There is an amount of evidence now being studied by the FBI in Washington and an arrest is expected soon. I said String was a neighbor of mine and that may be stretching the point a little.

say, "It's just over the ridge and down the hollow a ways. You can't miss it." He lived in a three-room cabin that most people would not even give a second glance. But he enjoyed living the simple life. Most people in the community knew where String lived and we would drive our out-of-town guests by just to show them where the most contented man in the world lived. Some people say that they can now see why he was so contented. His estate is expected to total more than \$1,000,000 with royalties continuing to come in from his records and his appearance on Hee Haw.

The world lost something precious when it lost String. He was the last of those people who were completely satisfied to have a warm house, plenty of food in the garden and being thankful for what they had.

Charlie Glass

—o—

6020 Columbia Pike
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear President Nixon:

I am one of that vast majority of American voters who overwhelmingly re-elected you in 1972. I believed in you and your policies then, and still

Standard Gauge Road To Be Constructed On Cherry River

AGREEMENT



MEMORANDUM
OF AGREEMENT made
this 1st day of
August, 1900
between the
Cherry River
Boom and Lum-
ber Company,
a corporation
of the State
of West Vir-
ginia (Herein-
after called the
Lumber Com-

pany), party of the first part,
and Baltimore and Ohio Rail-
road, a corporation of the
State of Maryland (hereinaf-
ter called the Railroad Com-
pany), party of the second
part.

WHEREAS, The Lumber
Company is the owner of cer-
tain timber and lands lying
chiefly on the waters of the
North and South Forks of the
Cherry River in Nicholas,
Greenbrier, Webster and
Pocahontas Counties, West
Virginia and

WHEREAS, The Railroad
Company has constructed its
railroad to a point on Gauley
River at the mouth of Cher-
ry River, in said Pocahontas
County; and

WHEREAS, The Railroad
Company is desirous of hav-
ing the land in said Counties
opened up and manufacturing
establishments built thereon,
and is desirous of securing
freight for its railroad there-
from.

NOW, THEREFORE, The
said parties above named, in
consideration of the premises
and of the mutual covenants
and agreements hereinafter
contained by each to be kept
and performed, and of the sum
of one dollar (\$1.00), by each
to the other in hand paid, the
receipt whereof is hereby
acknowledged, do covenant and
agree as follows

FIRST. The Lumber Com-
pany agrees to construct and

maintain and operate the same
thereafter so long as the Lum-
ber Company shall maintain
and operate a sawmill of the
capacity above mentioned at
the Forks of the Cherry Riv-
er.

SECOND: Said Railroad
Company agrees that it will,
after the 1st day of Febru-
ary aforesaid, transport to
market the products of the
forest from the lands of the
Lumber Company as the same
shall be tendered by the Lum-
ber Company at not to exceed
the following rates, viz: The
rates in effect from Camden-
on-Gauley with the further un-
derstanding that the rate on
hemlock, spruce, chestnut,
maple, birch, basswood, elm
and beech, to Philadelphia,
for Baltimore and Ohio de-
livery, shall not exceed two
dollars and sixty cents (\$2.60)
per ton of two thousand pounds.

THE RATE OF POPLAR,
ASH, cherry, walnut, butter-
nut and oak, to Philadelphia,
for Baltimore and Ohio de-
livery, shall not exceed three
dollars and twenty cents
(\$3.20) per ton of two thou-
sand pounds.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND
AGREED that the rates named
above are the maximum rates
to be charged by the Railroad
Company to the Lumber Com-
pany and that at no time shall
the rates charged by the Rail-
road Company to the Lumber
Company for transporting the
products of the forests above
be greater than the rates
charged by the Railroad Com-
pany for transporting the same
or similar freight from that
locality for parties other than
the Lumber Company.

THIRD: The Railroad Com-
pany agrees that it will, on
demand, lend to the Lumber
Company free of charge all
of the rails which may be
required from time to time
on the railroads to be con-
structed within the territory

IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
Each of the parties above
named, by due authority of its
Board of Directors, has caused
these presents to be executed
under its corporate name and
its corporate seal hereto af-
fixed, attested by its Secre-
tary in duplicate the day and
year first above written.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD COMPANY

by
JOHN K. COWEN,
President

(SEAL)

Attest:

C. W. WOOLFORD,
Secretary.

THE CHERRY RIVER BOOM
AND LUMBER COMPANY

by
J. W. OAKFORD,
Pres't.

(SEAL)

Attest:

C. P. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

THIS AGREEMENT, made
this 23d day of May, 1904,
between The Baltimore and
Ohio Railroad Company, here-
inafter called the "Railroad
Company," the first party,
and the Cherry River Boom
and Lumber Company, here-
inafter called the "Lumber
Company," the second party;
witnesseth:

That the first party doth
hereby agree to lease to the
second party fifteen (15) miles
of 60-lb. relaying rail to be
used in constructing railroads
on the land of the Lumber
Company lying on the waters
of the North and South Forks
of the Cherry River in Nich-
olas, Greenbrier, Webster and
Pocahontas Counties, West
Virginia. Said rail shall be
delivered to the Lumber Com-
pany f.o.b. cars at a point
on the railroad of the Rail-
road Company as near as pos-
sible to the land upon which
said rail is to be laid. Said

pany), party of the first part, and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a corporation of the State of Maryland (hereinafter called the Railroad Company), party of the second part.

WHEREAS, The Lumber Company is the owner of certain timber and lands lying chiefly on the waters of the North and South Forks of the Cherry River in Nicholas, Greenbrier, Webster and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia and

WHEREAS, The Railroad Company has constructed its railroad to a point on Gauley River at the mouth of Cherry River, in said Pocahontas County; and

WHEREAS, The Railroad Company is desirous of having the land in said Counties opened up and manufacturing establishments built thereon, and is desirous of securing freight for its railroad therefrom.

NOW, THEREFORE, The said parties above named, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained by each to be kept and performed, and of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), by each to the other in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST: The Lumber Company agrees to construct and fully equip a first-class sawmill for the manufacture of lumber at or near the junction of the North and South Forks of the Cherry River in Nicholas County, West Virginia; said mill to have all the necessary saws and machinery for the proper and expeditious manufacture of lumber and to have a capacity of at least fifty million feet, board measure, per year; said mill to be fully completed and ready for manufacturing lumber on or before the third month after completion of railroad.

And the Railroad Company covenants and agrees with the Lumber Company as follows:

FIRST: To construct a standard gauge railroad from its main line on Gauley River up the Cherry River to the mill to be constructed by the Lumber Company at the Forks of the Cherry River, and to have the said proposed railroad completed within

the following rates, viz: The rates in effect from Camden-on-Gauley with the further understanding that the rate on hemlock, spruce, chestnut, maple, birch, basswood, elm and beech, to Philadelphia, for Baltimore and Ohio delivery, shall not exceed two dollars and sixty cents (\$2.60) per ton of two thousand pounds.

THE RATE OF POPLAR, ASH, cherry, walnut, butter-nut and oak, to Philadelphia, for Baltimore and Ohio delivery, shall not exceed three dollars and twenty cents (\$3.20) per ton of two thousand pounds.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that the rates named above are the maximum rates to be charged by the Railroad Company to the Lumber Company and that at no time shall the rates charged by the Railroad Company for transporting the products of the forests above be greater than the rates charged by the Railroad Company for transporting the same or similar freight from that locality for parties other than the Lumber Company.

THIRD: The Railroad Company agrees that it will, on demand, lend to the Lumber Company free of charge all of the rails which may be required from time to time on the railroads to be constructed within the territory outlined in foregoing preamble for bringing logs and other products of the forest to the sawmill or other manufacturing of the Lumber Company, or the assigns of the Lumber Company, situated on railroad of said Railroad Company, and when all such logs and products, or products thereof, are to be shipped over the railroad of the Railroad Company, and the Lumber Company agrees to return all of the rails so loaned, at expense of the Lumber Company, whenever the said rails shall cease to be used for the purposes and in the manner aforesaid.

FOURTH: That the Lumber Company shall have the right to run its log and bark trains, without charge, over the railroad of the Railroad Company on Cherry River for the purpose of hauling logs, bark and other products of the forest which the Lumber Company may now or hereafter own in

(SEAL) President
Attest:
C. W. WOOLFORD,
Secretary.

THE CHERRY RIVER BOOM
AND LUMBER COMPANY
by
J. W. OAKFORD,
Pres't.

(SEAL)
Attest:
C. P. DAVIDSON,
Secretary.

THIS AGREEMENT, made this 23d day of May, 1904, between The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, hereinafter called the "Railroad Company," the first party, and the Cherry River Boom and Lumber Company, hereinafter called the "Lumber Company," the second party; witnesseth:

That the first party doth hereby agree to lease to the second party fifteen (15) miles of 60-lb. relaying rail to be used in constructing railroads on the land of the Lumber Company lying on the waters of the North and South Forks of the Cherry River in Nicholas, Greenbrier, Webster and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia. Said rail shall be delivered to the Lumber Company f.o.b. cars at a point on the railroad of the Railroad Company as near as possible to the land upon which said rail is to be laid. Said deliveries shall commence in May 1904, and shall be made at the rate of three (3) miles of track each month until the whole fifteen (15) miles of track is delivered.

The Lumber Company agrees to pay as yearly rental for said rail a sum equal to six per cent, upon the value of said rail at the time of delivery as fixed by the Purchasing Agent of the Railroad Company. Said payments shall be made semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st of each year. Said rail shall continue to be the property of the Railroad Company, and when the Lumber Company ceases to use said rail, it shall take up said rail and reload it upon the cars of the Railroad Company at its own expense. If the Lumber Company fails for 60 days to pay the rental herein provided for, then the Railroad Company shall have the right to take up said rail at the cost of the

and of the mutual covenants and agreements hereinafter contained by each to be kept and performed, and of the sum of one dollar (\$1.00), by each to the other in hand paid, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST: The Lumber Company agrees to construct and fully equip a first-class sawmill for the manufacture of lumber at or near the junction of the North and South Forks of the Cherry River in Nicholas County, West Virginia; said mill to have all the necessary saws and machinery for the proper and expeditious manufacture of lumber and to have a capacity of at least fifty million feet, board measure, per year; said mill to be fully completed and ready for manufacturing lumber on or before the third month after completion of railroad.

And the Railroad Company covenants and agrees with the Lumber Company as follows:

FIRST: To construct a standard gauge railroad from its main line on Gauley River up the Cherry River to the mill to be constructed by the Lumber Company at the Forks of the Cherry River, and to have the said proposed railroad completed and ready to carry merchandise, lumber and timber for said Lumber Company on or before the first day of February, and to

spouses be treated in the same manner.

This matter is so utterly important that each railroad man, or retiree, wherever he may be, must immediately get off a communication to his representative that this inequity be corrected. There is little time left for this matter so it is of a very urgent nature. I only hope this communication reaches you in time that you will take the desired action for the welfare of your family.

locality for parties other than the Lumber Company.

THIRD: The Railroad Company agrees that it will, on demand, lend to the Lumber Company free of charge all of the rails which may be required from time to time on the railroads to be constructed within the territory outlined in foregoing preamble for bringing logs and other products of the forest to the sawmill or other manufacturing of the Lumber Company, or the assigns of the Lumber Company, situated on railroad of said Railroad Company, and when all such logs and products, or products thereof, are to be shipped over the railroad of the Railroad Company, and the Lumber Company agrees to return all of the rails so loaned, at expense of the Lumber Company, whenever the said rails shall cease to be used for the purposes and in the manner aforesaid.

FOURTH: That the Lumber Company shall have the right to run its log and bark trains, without charge, over the railroad of the Railroad Company on Cherry River for the purpose of hauling logs, bark and other products of the forest which the Lumber Company may now or hereafter own in the water-shed of the Cherry River, subject to the rules and regulations which the Railroad Company may prescribe for the running of trains over said railroad.

IT IS AGREED that each and every of the conditions and covenants herein contained shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the successors and assigns of the parties hereto respectively.

of the Cherry River in Nicholas, Greenbrier, Webster and Pocahontas Counties, West Virginia. Said rail shall be delivered to the Lumber Company f.o.b. cars at a point on the railroad of the Railroad Company as near as possible to the land upon which said rail is to be laid. Said deliveries shall commence in May 1904, and shall be made at the rate of three (3) miles of track each month until the whole fifteen (15) miles of track is delivered.

The Lumber Company agrees to pay as yearly rental for said rail a sum equal to six per cent, upon the value of said rail at the time of delivery as fixed by the Purchasing Agent of the Railroad Company. Said payments shall be made semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st of each year. Said rail shall continue to be the property of the Railroad Company, and when the Lumber Company ceases to use said rail, it shall take up said rail and reload it upon the cars of the Railroad Company at its own expense. If the Lumber Company fails for 60 days to pay the rental herein provided for, then the Railroad Company shall have the right to take up said rail at the cost of the Lumber Company.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO
RAILROAD COMPANY

by

G. L. POTTER

Third Vice-President.

THE CHERRY RIVER BOOM
AND LUMBER COMPANY

by

J. W. OAKFORD,

President.

Corbin Factory Outlet Store

Discounts of 40% to 80% — men's clothing, ladies' slacks, fabric — open seven days a week —

25th Street and Guyan Avenue,

Huntington, West Virginia 25715 — Phone 304-523-4212



Casey Jones Was Maybe A Reckless Man But Even So His Widow Got Forty Grand



AR Y E. Jones, widow of Casey Jones, who was killed in a wreck on the K. F. and M. Railroad, about two miles east of Reno, last winter, was awarded \$40,000 damages against the

railroad company by a jury in the Circuit Court yesterday. Artemus Quibble, attorney for the road, said the verdict would be appealed.

Mr. Jones, or Casey, as he was familiarly known here, was one of the most popular engineers on this division. For 16 years previous to his death he had held the throttle on No. 6, and was widely known in every town from here to the Coast. His many friends here will recall the affecting scene when he kissed his wife good-by at the station door when he left on the fatal run. No. 6 left here at 4:30 o'clock that morning with the Western mail eight hours late. The caller had called Casey a few minutes before, and with his usual promptness he had responded. His wife accompanied him to the station, as was her wont, and waved him a farewell as he mounted to the cabin of his engine with his orders grasped firmly in his hand. She never saw him again. His train met No. 4 head-on just east of Reno Hill, and Casey lived only long enough to express a dying wish to his fireman.

The case, which closed yesterday by the verdict in Mrs. Jones' favor, had been bitterly contested by the railroad company, which sought to prove that the accident which resulted in Casey's death was due entirely to his own negligence and recklessness. The two witnesses upon whose

missions they made were brought out on cross-examination by Mr. Quibble. Mrs. Jones's case was conducted with great brilliance by her townsman, Hon. J. C. Calhoun O'Grady.

Mr. Quibble drew from Mr. O'Toole on cross-examination that Casey had told him it was his intention to make up the lost time, even if he had to "run her till she left the rail."

"What was the condition of the water in the boiler?" Mr. Quibble asked.

"It was low," the witness admitted.

"Can you state of your own knowledge," Mr. Quibble pursued, "whether Mr. Jones's watch was correct the morning of the accident?"

Mr. O'Grady objected to the question, but was overruled, and the witness admitted that Casey had told him his timepiece was slow. Quibble brought out further that Mr. Jones had ascertained the fact that the watch was wrong at the same time the discovery was made that the water in the boiler stood at the danger point on the gauge. A sensation was created a few moments later when Quibble, by adroit questioning, forced the witness to admit that Casey had expressed the belief that both of them would be dead on reaching San Francisco.

"Was it your understanding of that remark," Quibble asked, "that Mr. Jones intended to run to Reno Hill at an excessive rate of speed — a rate that should be dangerous and probably invite disaster?"

Mr. O'Grady objected to this on the ground that the question was leading and tended to establish a conclusion of the witness unsupported by the testimony elicited.

"Was there anything said about reversing the engine or taking any precaution to avert or lessen the impending impact?"

"No, sir."

"You can state, then, to the best of your knowledge and belief, that at the time Mr. Jones advised you to jump he considered the collision not only unavoidable but imminent?"

"I reckon he did. He said the two locomotives were going to bump."

"After the collision did you return to the wrecked engine and find Mr. Jones?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was he still alive?"

"He was pretty far gone but he was still breathing."

"What, if anything, did he say to you?"

"He said he wished he could live long enough to obtain employment on two other roads. He said —"

"Now, Your Honor, we object to this alleged conversation between the witness and the deceased," protested Mr. O'Grady. "All this is nothing but hearsay evidence."

"If the Court please," said Mr. Quibble, "we desire to show that Mr. Jones was of a reckless and adventurous disposition. We already have laid the foundation of the proof by establishing that he was running at a high rate of speed, with the water low in the boiler and a watch that could not be depended on. I submit now that it is competent to show by his last words that even while gasping in death his foolhardy spirit still entertained a project more daring than he ever before had given proof of. I ask, Your Honor, that the witness be directed to tell the jury the two roads the dying man expressed a desire to ride on."

"The witness will answer," the Court ruled.

"They were," said Mr.

Mr. Jones, or Casey, as he was familiarly known here, was one of the most popular engineers on this division. For 16 years previous to his death he had held the throttle on No. 6, and was widely known in every town from here to the Coast. His many friends here will recall the affecting scene when he kissed his wife good-by at the station door when he left on the fatal run. No. 6 left here at 4:30 o'clock that morning with the Western mail eight hours late. The caller had called Casey a few minutes before, and with his usual promptness he had responded. His wife accompanied him to the station, as was her wont, and waved him a farewell as he mounted to the cabin of his engine with his orders grasped firmly in his hand. She never saw him again. His train met No. 4 head-on just east of Reno Hill, and Casey lived only long enough to express a dying wish to his fireman.

The case, which closed yesterday by the verdict in Mrs. Jones' favor, had been bitterly contested by the railroad company, which sought to prove that the accident which resulted in Casey's death was due entirely to his own negligence and recklessness. The two witnesses upon whose testimony the company chiefly relied were Michael C. O'Toole, who fired for Casey on his last run, and "Wash" Flannagan, a switchman. Both were reluctant witnesses, and the only damaging ad-

knowledge," Mr. Quibble pursued, "whether Mr. Jones's watch was correct the morning of the accident?"

Mr. O'Grady objected to the question, but was overruled, and the witness admitted that Casey had told him his timepiece was slow. Quibble brought out further that Mr. Jones had ascertained the fact that the watch was wrong at the same time the discovery was made that the water in the boiler stood at the danger point on the gauge. A sensation was created a few moments later when Quibble, by adroit questioning, forced the witness to admit that Casey had expressed the belief that both of them would be dead on reaching San Francisco.

"Was it your understanding of that remark," Quibble asked, "that Mr. Jones intended to run to Reno Hill at an excessive rate of speed — a rate that should be dangerous and probably invite disaster?"

Mr. O'Grady objected to this on the ground that the question was leading and tended to establish a conclusion of the witness unsupported by the testimony elicited. The Court sustained the objection.

"Tell the jury if Mr. Jones gave you any instructions before the collision occurred," Mr. Quibble resumed.

"Yes, he told me I'd better jump," the witness answered.

"Was he still alive?"

"He was pretty far gone but he was still breathing."

"What, if anything, did he say to you?"

"He said he wished he could live long enough to obtain employment on two other roads. He said —"

"Now, Your Honor, we object to this alleged conversation between the witness and the deceased," protested Mr. O'Grady. "All this is nothing but hearsay evidence."

"If the Court please," said Mr. Quibble, "we desire to show that Mr. Jones was of a reckless and adventurous disposition. We already have laid the foundation of the proof by establishing that he was running at a high rate of speed, with the water low in the boiler and a watch that could not be depended on. I submit now that it is competent to show by his last words that even while gasping in death his foolhardy spirit still entertained a project more daring than he ever before had given proof of. I ask, Your Honor, that the witness be directed to tell the jury the two roads the dying man expressed a desire to ride on."

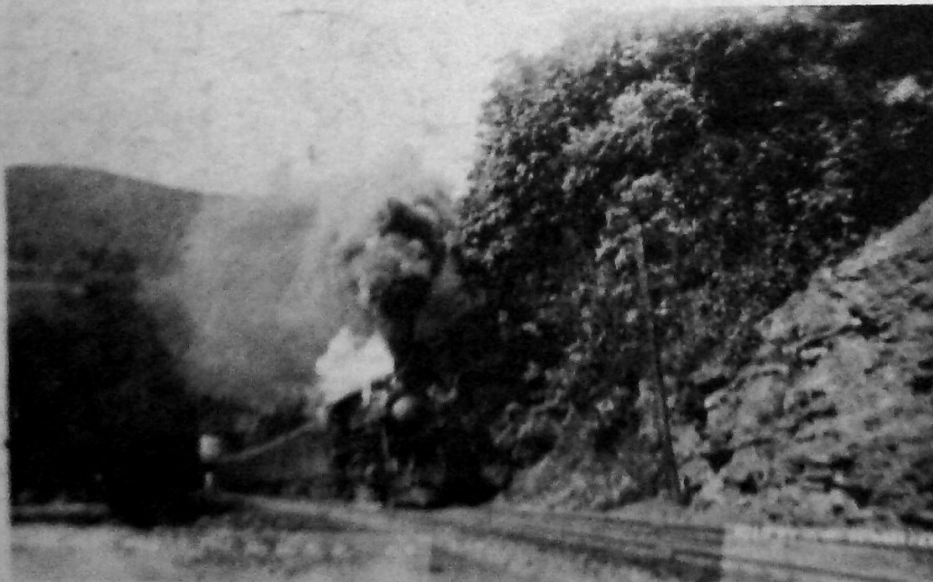
"The witness will answer," the Court ruled.

"They were," said Mr. O'Toole slowly and reluctantly, "the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific, especially that part of the latter system running between Atchison and Lenora, Kan., known as the Central Branch."

"Take the witness," said Mr. Quibble, triumphantly.

More damaging admissions were drawn from Mr. Flannagan by the same adroit questioning. He had testified on direct examination to the peculiar moans that emanated from the engine as the train approached Reno Hill, and Mr. Quibble sought to show that they were characteristic of the engine when Casey was at the throttle, and indicated that he was pushing it at high speed.

"Did the sounds you have described indicate to you who was at the throttle?" Quibble asked the witness, subtly.



ing wish to his fireman.
The case, which closed yesterday by the verdict in Mrs. Jones' favor, had been bitterly contested by the railroad company, which sought to prove that the accident which resulted in Casey's death was due entirely to his own negligence and recklessness. The two witnesses upon whose testimony the company chiefly relied were Michael C. O'Toole, who fired for Casey on his last run, and "Wash" Flannagan, a switchman. Both were reluctant witnesses, and the only damaging ad-

dition was that Casey was dangerous and probably invite disaster?"

Mr. O'Grady objected to this on the ground that the question was leading and tended to establish a conclusion of the witness unsupported by the testimony elicited. The Court sustained the objection.

"Tell the jury if Mr. Jones gave you any instructions before the collision occurred," Mr. Quibble resumed.

"Yes, he told me I'd better jump," the witness answered.

entertained a project more daring than he ever before had given proof of. I ask, Your Honor, that the witness be directed to tell the jury the two roads the dying man expressed a desire to ride on."

"The witness will answer," the Court ruled.

"They were," said Mr. O'Toole slowly and reluctantly, "the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific, especially that part of the latter system running between Atchison and Lenora, Kan., known as the Central Branch."

"Take the witness," said Mr. Quibble, triumphantly.

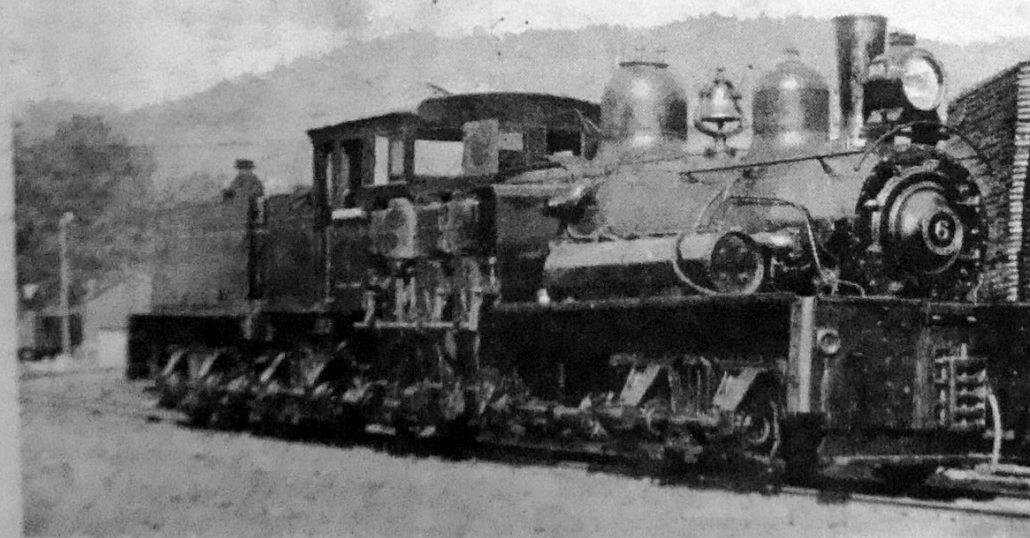
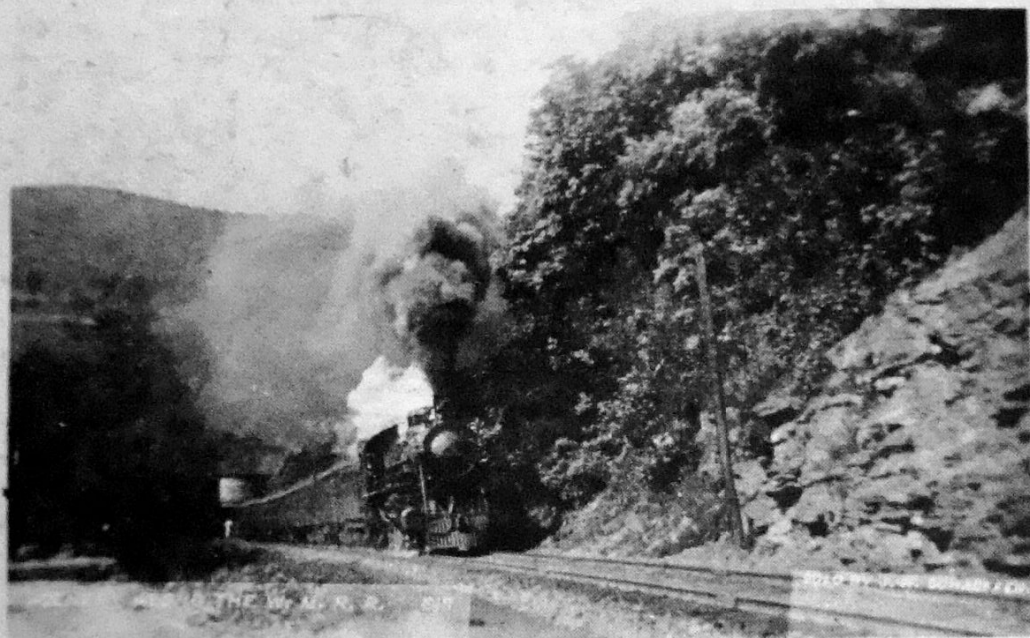
More damaging admissions were drawn from Mr. Flannagan by the same adroit questioning. He had testified on direct examination to the peculiar moans that emanated from the engine as the train approached Reno Hill, and Mr. Quibble sought to show that they were characteristic of the engine when Casey was at the throttle, and indicated that he was pushing it at high speed.

"Did the sounds you have described indicate to you who was at the throttle?" Quibble asked the witness, subtly.

"We object," O'Grady shouted. "The sounds made by the engine are not binding on this witness. They have no probative force whatever and do not tend to prove any issue in this case. We submit, Your Honor, that the sounds, if any, made by the engine are themselves the best evidence. If the defense desires to prove anything by them, let the sounds be introduced in evidence."

Mr. O'Grady won his point, the Court holding that the engine was not a competent witness.

Mrs. Jones, under the care-



Here are Mr. Amtower's postcards (see Huffin' and Puffin'). Top card bears a caption: "Scenery along the W. M. Railroad." The other tells nothing. Who amongst our readers knows what, when and where?

(Continued On Page 11)

a job firing on the B. and O. The watch, she testified, which Casey had carried on his last run was a wedding present from Harmony Lodge, B. L. F., and never had been known to vary a minute in 24 hours. She had boiled his breakfast eggs by it, she said, for 20 years.

"Did Mr. Jones express to you any presentiment the morning he left on his last run, of any impending calamity?" Mr. O'Grady asked gently.

The widow wept.

"He told me," she said, sobbing, "that the rent was due."

The judge rapped sternly for order and admonished the spectators that any demonstration like that, if repeated, would result in the room being cleared.

"No, no, you misunderstand me," said Mr. O'Grady soothingly. "I mean did he express any fear for his safety on his engine that trip?"

"He told me he expected Reno Hill would get his goat sooner or later," sobbed the widow.

"You may take the witness," said Mr. O'Grady.

"Now, Mrs. Jones," began Mr. Quibble, "I will get you to state to this joo-ray what your financial resources are at the present time."

"Mr. Jones had a month's

smoothly.

The widow did as she was directed and gazed with something of a start at what met her eyes.

"Is that your picture you see there?" purred Mr. Quibble.

"I — I — sure it is," faltered the witness faintly.

"Will you state to this joo-ray," thundered Mr. Quibble, "that that picture is not the picture of the girl in the Harvey eating house at Reno?"

"I never saw the person," retorted the widow, icily. "This is my picture — I used to wear my hair that way."

"Taken when you were — er — younger?" inquired Mr. Quibble softly.

"Now, if the Court please," interposed Mr. O'Grady, rising. "I must object to this line of questioning proceeding further. The issue sought to be raised here is wholly immaterial. Will the learned

WET

son connected in any way with the Salt Lake Line. Take your time, Mrs. Jones."

"Never!" declared the widow firmly. "Not a red cent."

"Not a red cent. Very good. Now, Mrs. Jones, once more, I will ask you to state to this jury whether you did or did not, upon the occasion of your receipt of the intelligence of your husband's death hush the outcries of your children by assuring them that they had another papa on the Salt Lake Line, or words to that effect. Think carefully, Mrs. Jones, and remember you are on your oath."

"I never told 'em no such thing," snapped the widow. And her foot began to tap ominously on the floor.

"Very well, Mrs. Jones, very well. Pray don't excite yourself. If you didn't, you didn't. Just confine yourself to stating the fact. The jury, no doubt, will be able to judge whether you did or whether you didn't. I will ask you now, Mrs. Jones, to examine Exhibit A, which I hand you. It is the watch which was found on your husband's body. Can you positively identify it as the same watch that was given you as a wedding present, as you testified on your direct examination?"

"It is the same," said the witness confidently, turning

fact would have any materiality in this case?"

"Oh, not at all, not at all," assented Mr. Quibble, with a knowing smile at the jury. "Pray let it pass. If my learned brother objects, I will not press it further. That is all I desire to ask the witness, Your Honor."

Barney Quick, the conductor of No. 6, was called and identified the train order under which he was running the day of the accident. The order was read to the jury by the direction of the Court, and was to the effect that No. 6 should take siding at Bungville water tank and wait for No. 1 east bound.

"Why did you not wait there according to orders?" Mr. Quibble demanded.

"We object," said Mr. O'Grady. "The train order has been introduced in evidence here and is the best evidence. This witness's interpretation of the order could only be secondary evidence and would be of no probative value whatever." The objection was sustained.

In his instructions to the jury the Court said if they found anything in the testimony that seemed conclusive of contributory negligence on the part of the railroad company, they should bring in a verdict for the

the same, said the
confidently, turning
piece over in her

you tell the joo-ray
Jones's watch con-
anything inside the
which you would be
to identify it con-
y?"

and my picture in it,"
s. Jones, again giving
ars.

o good as to open the
see if the picture
" said Mr. Quibble

dow did as she was
and gazed with some-
a start at what met

ut your picture you
?" purred Mr. Quib-

— sure it is," fal-
witness faintly.

ou state to this joo-
ndered Mr. Quib-
that picture is not
e of the girl in the
ting house at Reno."

r saw the person,"
the widow, icily.
my picture — I
wear my hair that

when you were —
ger?" inquired Mr.
fly.

the Court please,"
Mr. O'Grady, ris-
ust object to this

railroad company, they should
bring in a verdict for the
plaintiff, and if they didn't
they shouldn't. The jury was
out only three minutes and
brought in a verdict for Mrs.
Jones, fixing the damages at
\$40,000, although she had
asked for only \$20,000. They
also recommended that the
President of the road be
hanged and the Directors sent
to prison for 10 years.

In a statement given out im-
mediately after the trial, Mr.
Quibble said: "We shall ap-
peal this case. We can prove
that one man on the jury for-
merly was an engineer on the
Salt Lake Line. One is a gro-
cer to whom Casey Jones owed
a large bill at the time of
his death and to whom Mrs.
Jones had made a promise of
payment if she won the case.
One other juror had a cow
killed by the K. F. and M.
and another sold his house
and lot to a railroad for a
roundhouse two days before
a ten-million barrel oil well
was struck where his back
porch had stood. We have in-
formation that three other
jurors were Populist mem-
bers of the Legislature at one
time and introduced a bill
providing that a Director of
the railroad should ride on
the cowcatcher of every
train.

"I shall file a bill of ex-

ready res
with the
colonel,
service d
War. He
membersh
ginia Regi
with the
Combat T

Becomi
finance,
years as
board of
Loan Ban
Atlanta)
the board
four year
Hermitag

He wr
story at
and 29 s
his first
market,
Post. Sin
a number
cles to to
The Read

"Writi
can be
Hamilton
of no ot
match se
the front
magazine
a book; I
just as ex
to find ou

Don't

GREW UP
hearing Hog
Bill stories,
but I never ap-
preciated the
man. That is,
until I read an
article about
Alaskan peri-
meter men.
"That's what
Hog Bill was,"
I said to my-
self. "He was a
West Virginia
p e r i m e t e r

though there are
would say that the
meter Hog Bill was
as the perimeter of

Alderman was dis-
tinct to my dad, Den-
Dad's mother was
an before she was
guess that sort of
a little more dis-
tinct to me. Maybe
the sort of ancestor
brag about, but a
more colorful man
g on a family tree.
was kind of short
He had short hair
grow a beard. Still
rely cleanshaven.
summer, he wore
of bib overalls.

over one shoulder and his gun
across the other. School kids
in the little White's Draft
school would congregate in the
yard to yell teasing remarks
at the weird old bachelor as he
walked by. When he got to the

(Continued On Page 13)

Segacity

By Kingsley Smith

Only God really cares
About the burden one bears.
Depend on any other friend,
Your back will break,
Your neck will bend,
And you will get it in the end,
My friend.

Uncle Ze



WEST VIRGIN-
ia hunters
may be dedi-
cated sports-
men, but they
are also de-
vout humor-
ists. Many of
them, too,
are prone to

enough
by one
the he
And
man w
somet
than
well il
ing sto
Two



rarely cleanshaven.
nd summer, he wore
air of bib overalls.
ys carried a shotgun
open across his
with the shells in his
or some reason, no
remember why, he was
raid of the Hatfields
McCoys. He never
soul that he didn't
'Are you a Hatfield
oy?' It didn't mat-
knew you or not, he

my dad was a young
Bill was a frequent
itor, so of course
knew my dad well.
ad and a friend of
Schoolcraft, were
wn the road in Hunt-
o and behold! they
Bill coming up the
rds them. Boy-like
evous they made a
n they met in the
Bill, according to
, looked the boys
asked, "Are you
elds or McCoys?"
en looked at each
grinned. "I'm a
Ken said drawing
ers back. "I'm a
Dad added with a
air of pride. Hog



ists. Many of
them, too,
are prone to
be less than
truthful, es-
pecially those
who fish the
streams of the Mountain State.
This excessive exaggeration
could, in part, be responsible
for some of the excellent hu-
morous stories handed down
from generation to genera-
tion.

The Mountain State has over
the years enjoyed the re-
corded stories of several
well-known outdoorsmen, in-
cluding Eli "Rimfire" Ham-
rick, Riley Wilson, W. E. R.
Byrne, Henry Davenport and
Robert (Bob) Kelly. This, of
course, doesn't include the
many state columnists who
have recorded thousands of
their stories.

Peculiarly enough their
stories are not about the
"big fish that got away" or
about wild game. They most-
ly have to do with people.

A good example of this
type of story is the one told
by a fellow we knew as Uncle
Zeb, which he told about his
dog. It seems that Uncle Zeb
thoroughly enjoyed the great

ded air of pride. Hog
looked at them again. Ken
all and right good size to
h it. Dad was short and
Both boys were ac-
ed to hard work and
o show it. Hog Bill
for a minute. Then he
up at Ken and said,
e a pretty good size
ut I believe I can wup
'll bet those two boys
ne fast explaining.

Bill must have earned
me. He never took a
e stopped in at Grand-
der's farm for lunch
nes. She never invited
o the house, but took
outside to him instead.
l to sit under a couple
a of Gilead trees to
w it just so happened
andma had several bee
nd the bees just loved
et blossoms of those
Hog Bill needn't worry.
ees would swarm all
him, but not one of
ould ever go close
o him to sting.

ll walked everywhere.
l at the end of Little
y Mountain near White
Springs and worked, at
r a while, at Cass.
needed to go back
a, he walked the fifty
eople can remember

thoroughly enjoyed the great
outdoors, and especially hunt-
ing. His favorite hunting com-
panion was a mongrel hound
by the name of "Prince," who
loved to forage for his own
favorite food — rabbit.

In time, Prince came to the
point where he would eat noth-
ing that he didn't kill himself,
but he grew plump and strong
by his own palaver of the ways
of wildlife and his ability to
stalk his prey.

Somehow the hound lost his
right front paw in a trap. The
stump healed all right, but
Prince no longer was able to
hunt his own food and the food
provided by Uncle Zeb didn't
seem to please or satisfy him.
One day Uncle Zeb decided to
make a little wooden leg that
he fastened with leather
straps to Prince's stump. At
first he tried to shake it off,
without success, and then be-
gan gingerly to learn to use it.

As Prince learned to use the
wooden paw, he again began to
venture into the fields and
hills for his own food, and soon
was gaining weight and pep.

Uncle Zeb decided to fol-
low the hound one day and see
how he managed to catch his
alert prey. He watched as
Prince secreted himself in a

con-
man

F

Page 107

Segacity

By Kingsley Smith

Only God really cares
About the burden one bears.
Depend on any other friend,
Your back will break,
Your neck will bend,
And you will get it in the end,
My friend.



Uncle Zeb

And His
Other T



WEST VIRGINIA hunters may be dedicated sportsmen, but they are also devout humorists. Many of them, too, are prone to be less than truthful, especially those who fish the streams of the Mountain State. This excessive exaggeration could, in part, be responsible for some of the excellent humorous stories handed down from generation to generation.

enough for Prince to grab by one leg and beat it off the head with his wooden

And then there's the sportsman who fills his thermos with something a mite stronger than coffee, and the point is well illustrated by the following story:

Two hill folks were out some duck hunting. One brought a jug of coffee, the other had brought along a jug of 'shine, in case he should be bitten by a snake.

Each drank heartily of his own brew, and after some hours of sitting in the cold, a lone duck appeared on the horizon. From long range the liquor drinker brought



be less than truthful, especially those who fish the streams of the Mountain State. This excessive exaggeration could, in part, be responsible for some of the excellent humorous stories handed down from generation to generation.

The Mountain State has over the years enjoyed the recorded stories of several well-known outdoorsmen, including Eli "Rimfire" Hamrick, Riley Wilson, W. E. R. Byrne, Henry Davenport and Robert (Bob) Kelly. This, of course, doesn't include the many state columnists who have recorded thousands of their stories.

Peculiarly enough their stories are not about the "big fish that got away" or about wild game. They mostly have to do with people.

A good example of this type of story is the one told by a fellow we knew as Uncle Zeb, which he told about his dog. It seems that Uncle Zeb thoroughly enjoyed the great outdoors, and especially hunting. His favorite hunting companion was a mongrel hound by the name of "Prince," who

some duck hunting. One brought a jug of coffee, the other had brought along a jug of 'shine, in case should be bitten by a snake.

Each drank heartily of their own brew, and after several hours of sitting in the cold, a lone duck appeared on the horizon. From long range the liquor drinker brought down the bird.

"Mighty good shoot, Bill," complimented the coffee drinker.

"Thash nothing," groused his pal, "with a flock of eight or ten, big I should have brought down eight or ten."

And there's the happy hunter type who doesn't hunt seriously, but likes to be outdoors, such as the two hunters who had just returned home from a bear hunting trip.

"Did you have any success hunting bear?" a friend asked.

"Wonderful luck," replied one hunter, "didn't shoot a single bear."

Another story of hunting concerns an amateur sportsman who had spent the

grinned. I'm a
Ken said drawing
ers back. "I'm a
ad added with a
air of pride. Hog
at them again. Ken
right good size to
Dad was short and
boys were ac-
hard work and
ow it. Hog Bill
a minute. Then he
t Ken and said,
pretty good size
believe I can wup
t those two boys
explaining.

must have earned
le never took a
ped in at Grand-
farm for lunch
he never invited
house, but took
to him instead.
t under a couple
Gilead trees to
ust so happened
had several bee
bees just loved
ssoms of those
I needn't worry.
ould swarm all
but not one of
ever go close
to sting.

ed everywhere.
e end of Little
tain near White
s and worked, at
hile, at Cass.
ed to go back
walked the fifty

type of story is the one told
by a fellow we knew as Uncle
Zeb, which he told about his
dog. It seems that Uncle Zeb
thoroughly enjoyed the great
outdoors, and especially hunt-
ing. His favorite hunting com-
panion was a mongrel hound
by the name of "Prince," who
loved to forage for his own
favorite food — rabbit.

In time, Prince came to the
point where he would eat noth-
ing that he didn't kill himself,
but he grew plump and strong
by his own palaver of the ways
of wildlife and his ability to
stalk his prey.

Somehow the hound lost his
right front paw in a trap. The
stump healed all right, but
Prince no longer was able to
hunt his own food and the food
provided by Uncle Zeb didn't
seem to please or satisfy him.
One day Uncle Zeb decided to
make a little wooden leg that
he fastened with leather
straps to Prince's stump. At
first he tried to shake it off,
without success, and then be-
gan gingerly to learn to use it.

As Prince learned to use the
wooden paw, he again began to
venture into the fields and
hills for his own food, and soon
was gaining weight and pep.

Uncle Zeb decided to fol-
low the hound one day and see
how he managed to catch his
alert prey. He watched as
Prince secreted himself in a

Wonderful
one hunter,
single bear."

Another story
concerns an am
man who had



First

...n work-
amp got
nelling)
l to get
n World
e Amer-
w, Ger-
men sat
yspaper.
em said,
e paper
getting
n't read.
...night

ceived his P
University i
his undergr
West Virgin
Wisconsin U

He taught
was a princ
tendent of
School, Pri
ton High S
Agent in L
became a
serving as
partment fr

Year in 1968. He
ber of the Hous
Mayor from 195
Monroe County
vived by his wife
er, and sisters a
dren.

RACHEL
GRAVLY, 106
Springs, died in
eral Hospital.
Allen's Fork, s
by a foster son a

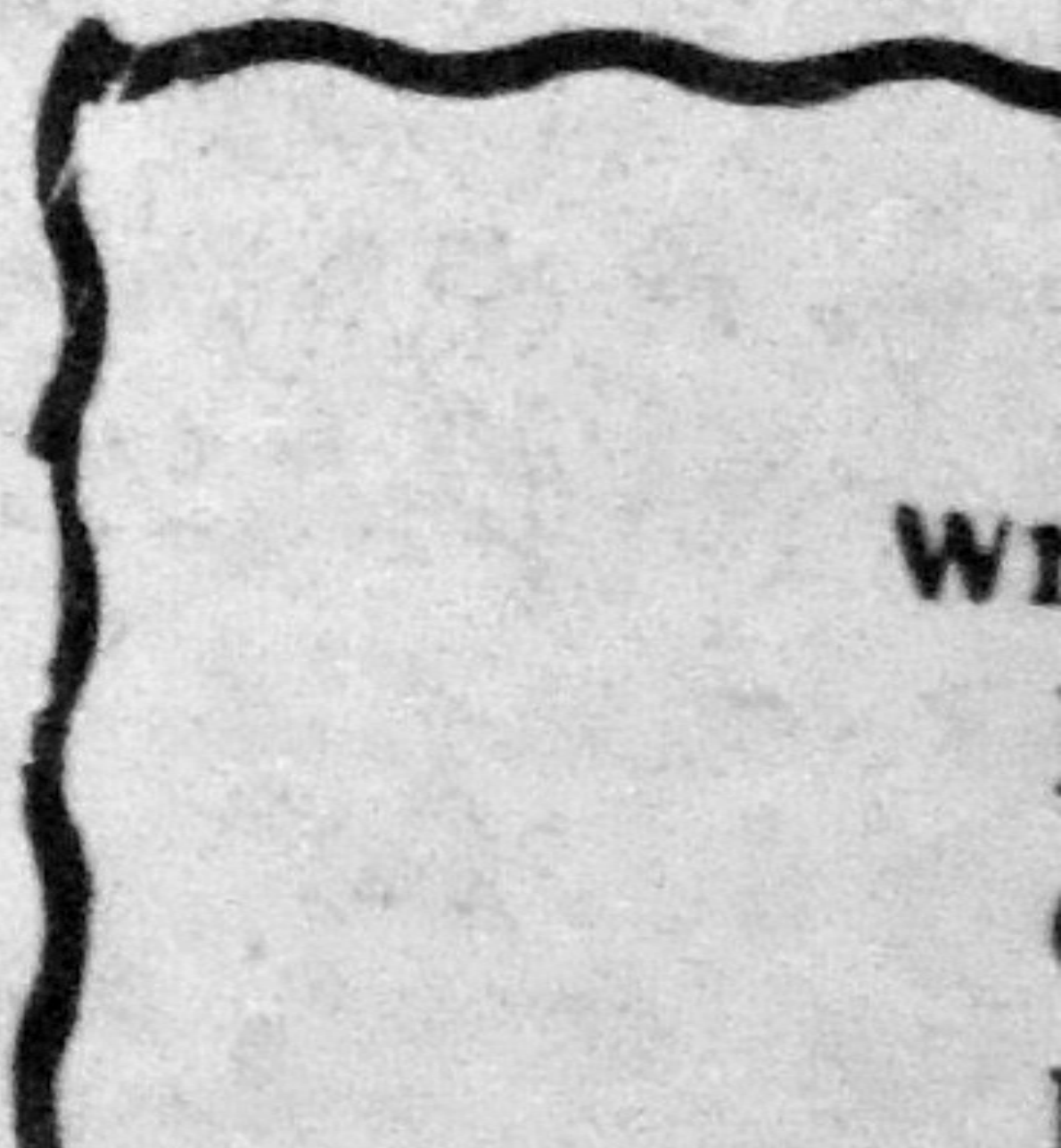
county
principal an
World War
Godby. He
son, grandch
grandchildre

DR. ROSS

and his son,
IEL, died in
Beckley hom

ey
se.
ho
So
nat
. a
e'd
ve
el-
as

hosts, but
character,
— Emma K



WI

as is expounding -
you want to buy

riedman, secretary-treasurer. Other members of the executive committee are Wm. L. Dickson, Otto Hollowell and Norman Blake, publicity director.

To open the meeting, Marshall Booker of White Sulphur Springs showed color film of the Greenbrier Scenic Railroad and the Cass Scenic Railroad, which connect. President Ferguson reported a surprisingly successful first year of operation in 1973, despite many handicaps. With the addition of 13 new coaches and twice the capacity, he predicted even greater success this year, although the public enterprise will proceed with caution. Fares and expenses will be increased by more than 10% this year, he said.

Operations Vice President Hall praised the work of non-paid volunteers last year, singling out Perry Charlton for



crete ges

No alert West Virginia encyclopedia editor would put his 50-volume work to bed without something on the famous concrete bridges which crossed streams and dotted the hills. In an effort to get the story of these structures, the editor has been in contact

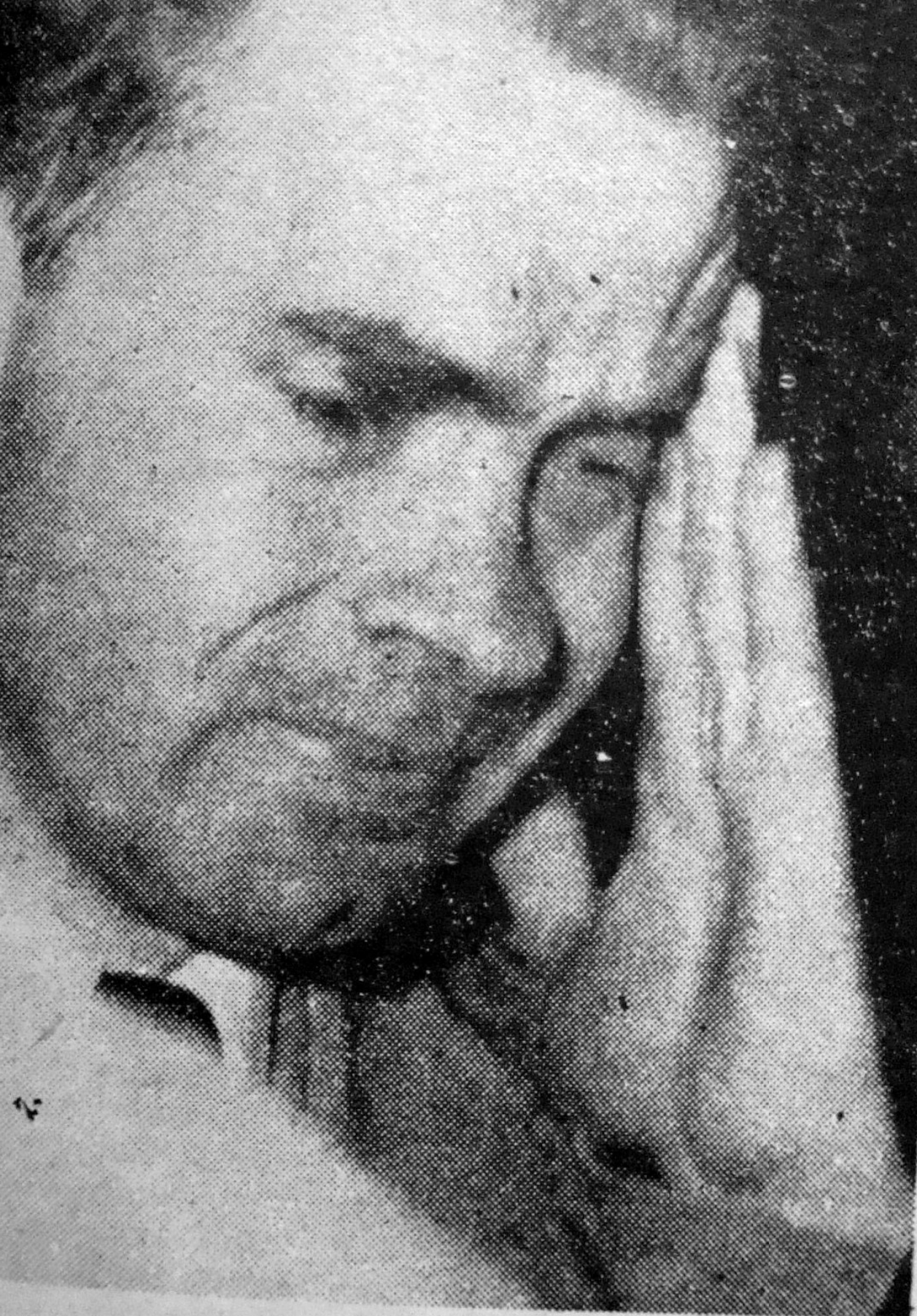
College of Engineering. E. L. Kemp, Chairman of Civil Engineering, has started the ball rolling. A recent letter will show: "Literally hundreds of bridges such as the one illustrated were constructed in West Virginia from the turn of the century till the present. There is an urgent need to locate and inventory these structures since they are a unique part of the engineering technology in the Mountain State. Numerous companies including the Luten Bridge Company, the Concrete Steel Reinforcing Company of Clarksburg were active in construction. There is an inventory of bridges in the form of cards developed by the West Virginia Department of Highways. As a first step in a systematic study of bridges, this information should be collected and organized according to bridge types and geographical location. This is a very large effort and would require the aid of amateur volunteers if it is to be carried out successfully. We would be very happy to act in any way to obtain the cooperation of county historical societies to the urgent need for

has studied the life of
Messrs. Mason and
two gentlemen who
do with West Virginia
tory. The Encyclopedia
privileged to pass a
Mr. Montgomery's
your reading pleasure
our encyclopedia notes



"They reached, in
1767, after the
of Dunkard Cr
very hostile Ind
told that they
further." Pr
scalps and the
axemen, they
other than to re
delphia. Thus
the greatest s
of the time.

On September
years and ten
their arrival.



ing News-Register caption writer wrote under
or the September 25, 1952, issue: "The pho-
ht Richard Nixon, GOP vice presidential candi-
oke down and wept as he left the speakers' plat-
sland Stadium last night." The picture credit



It Happo

Th



Joseph McC
Red-Infiltra

The Night Nixon Wept



HEELING IS a good place to live in, but it isn't a good place to visit, at least for national politicians it isn't.

Everybody remembers that it was in Wheeling that the late

Joseph McCarthy launched his Red-Infiltration-in-Government spaceship and splashed down into ignominious oblivion.

But few remember that it was in Wheeling, twenty-two years ago at Wheeling Island Stadium, that Richard Nixon, then a U. S. Senator and a candidate for Vice President, made a speech in which he came as "clean as a hound's tooth" in one of his many speeches and then when it was over wept on his way off the platform and into the hearts of the voting majority.

Before reading that speech in its entirety, first read what the News-Register staff writer had to say the next day in a column called "Log of a Roaming Reporter":

"Veteran valley newsmen covering the Ike-Nixon meeting called it the most exciting journalistic event since the crash of the dirigible, 'Shenandoah,' 28 years ago at Ava, Ohio."

"GOP workers across the country — and in the Ohio Valley — will be busy today hanging Dick Nixon's picture on the walls of party headquarters."

"Wait a minute before you enter into Richard Nixon's first speech and read this

personal appraisal of what happened in Wheeling by United Press Staff Correspondent John L. Steele:

"WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 25 (U.P.) — The 61-year-old general, muffled against the damp cold in a heavy gray coat and plum-colored scarf,

More Pictures On Page 9

watched the young man like a father does his son.

"And Dwight D. Eisenhower obviously liked what he saw in Richard M. Nixon.

"Their widely-heard meeting here last night actually turned on a few minutes of quiet talk between the Republican presidential candidate and his 39-year-old running mate. There was no bargaining, just a few words — spoken man to man.

"When it all was over, Eisenhower said he had a man of 'courage and honor' for his political partner. To Nixon it was 'the greatest moment of my life.'

"That's the way it happened in this smoky Ohio Valley city of steel, coal and glass. That's the way they played out one of the really dramatic moments in American political history.

"The lieutenants and the aides today believed the Eisenhower-Nixon bid for victory had turned a corner. They regarded the angry charges swirling around Nixon's \$18,000 expense allowance as finished business, swept out for good.

"The thousands who braved the chill and dampness seemed to know that they had witnessed a bit of history as it unfolded; though the words

between the two men were for themselves alone.

"The climax came at a lonely airport, set between deep gullies and eroded cliffs some 12 miles out of Wheeling. Nixon's four-engine plane (some citizens said it was the biggest that had ever landed here) set down at 9:56 p.m., coming in from the Far West.

"Ten thousand persons strained for a look, but it was a quiet crowd and a feeling of tenseness ran through it.

"Eisenhower, who had been sitting in his car with his wife, waited a moment, then stepped briskly up the ramp of the plane and aboard.

"What went on when the two men met alone in the forward portion of the plane remained their secret. Both men, it was said, were on the verge of tears. But in the ensuing moment something snapped, something happened, the crisis which for a day or two threatened to split the Republican ticket was over.

"It was written all over the faces of the two men as they stepped from the plane.

"Ike threw a comforting arm around the younger man's shoulder and the deep lines of worry seemed to fade from both men's faces. Nixon squared his shoulders, and Eisenhower whispered something in his ear.

"The crowd knew it, too. The silence was ended. What in more confined quarters would have been a roar rolled across the emptiness of the airport.

"The two stood there as photographers split the black night with their flashbulbs. A few moments more of talk,

(Continued On Page 9)



ard Nixon's successful cry at the vice-
cy, he visited Huntington where three of
ranking brass flanked him, Dan Louchery

and Cecil Underwood (on Nixon's right
man, and posed at the airport.



same while... Nixon's lachrymogenic speech, carried three pictures emphasize the historical significance of the young U. S. catapult to the vice-presidency from West Virginia.



and,
siren

"E

and
Islan
to th
scho
there

"T

the
Eisen
defer
porti
dates
of w
his p

"B

crow
sched
ceive
few
so d
were
water

"Ik

prepa
hunch
ly.

"Ei

Nixon
'very
tack.'

"S

cerned



...e J. Hood (Lord, what a name), executive director
 ...Republican National Committee, shows how deluged with
 ...was, all urging Eisenhower to accept Nixon as a run-
 ...This was considered unimpeachable evidence that
 ...icans could buy Nixon.

...was what
 ...ing to he
 Now
 the prel
 are no
 listen wh
 into te
 before
 into a pl
 makes i
 Ladies
 Presiden
 ed States

NIX SPEEC

Text
 Nixon's
 I want
 audience
 always l
 America
 are two t
 I think th
 er to be
 any othe
 when the
 back, and
 deep wha
 country th
 times, the
 to be the
 United Sta
 was there.

The first
 know I was
 tell you ab
 call V-E da
 after V-E
 Eisenhower



er they stepped to
rm at 10:55 p.m.
r spoke first. He
his position of sup-
l Republican candi-
office, regardless
r they agreed with
views or not.

at wasn't what the
waited hours over
o hear. They re-
politely, but with
s. It was cold and
that press tables
red with a film of

ally finished his
ddress. The crowd
rward, expectant-

ower told them that
been subject to a
r and vicious at-

r as I am con-
e has not only vin-
nself but I feel that
ted as a man of
d honor and so far
concerned stands
ever.'

war whoop went
he throng. That
hey had been wait-

below.

The streets were crowded with people. There was tremendous enthusiasm. And my glimpse of him was in that characteristic gesture of his — you know where he had his hands up, and I could see that he was smiling. And I sensed then the magnetism, the warmth, the greatness, that not only makes him a wonderful candidate, but is going to make him a great President of the United States.

And then, I want you to know that the other time when I think that I have had this feeling most deeply was today. Last night, I went before a great number of my fellow Americans and laid before them a case, a case which some of them I knew honestly misunderstood, a case which I felt it was my obligation to present to them because, it seems to me that candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency of the United States, as General Eisenhower says, have got to be as clean as a hound's tooth. They have got to have integrity and honesty, and the people have got to know it.

prepared address. The crowd launched forward, expectantly.

"Eisenhower told them that Nixon had been subject to a very unfair and vicious attack."

"So far as I am concerned, he has not only vindicated himself but I feel that he has acted as a man of courage and honor and so far as I am concerned stands higher than ever."

"A real war whoop went up from the throng. That was what they had been waiting to hear."

Now that you have read the prelude, and now that you are no doubt a bit confused, listen while the man who broke into tears twenty-two years before his henchmen broke into a place called Watergate, makes it all perfectly clear. Ladies and gentlemen, the president (to be) of the United States:

NIXON'S WHEELING SPEECH, SEPT. 24, 1952

Text of Sen. Richard M. Nixon's remarks last night.

I want to say to this great audience tonight that I have always been proud to be an American citizen; but there are two times in my life when I think that I have been prouder to be an American than any other time. You know

I know that the other time when I think that I have had this feeling most deeply was today. Last night, I went before a great number of my fellow Americans and laid before them a case, a case which some of them I knew honestly misunderstood, a case which I felt it was my obligation to present to them because, it seems to me that candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency of the United States, as General Eisenhower says, have got to be as clean as a hound's tooth. They have got to have integrity and honesty, and the people have got to know it.

That is why I went before the people that I did and presented my case to them in answer to charges which had been made and, let me say today that to pass through this country of ours, from all the way out in Los Angeles to Missoula, Mont. — which incidentally is a beautiful city in the West — I had a meeting there with literally thousands of people in the street.

At Denver, our plane stopped to refuel. Then to cap the climax we came here to Wheeling tonight. As we went through all these places and saw the faces of the American people, and we heard them say both to Pat and me, "Keep it up; keep fighting, we believe in you," it made us realize that all

President (to be) of the United States:

NIXON'S WHEELING SPEECH, SEPT. 24, 1952

Text of Sen. Richard M. Nixon's remarks last night.

I want to say to this great audience tonight that I have always been proud to be an American citizen; but there are two times in my life when I think that I have been prouder to be an American than any other time. You know when the chills run up your back, and you realize down deep what a great and good country this is. Both of those times, the man who is going to be the President of the United States next January was there.

The first time he didn't know I was there, and let me tell you about that. You recall V-E day, and you recall after V-E day that General Eisenhower came home. And



Missoula, Mont. — which incidentally is a beautiful city in the West — I had a meeting there with literally thousands of people in the street.

At Denver, our plane stopped to refuel. Then to cap the climax we came here to Wheeling tonight. As we went through all these places and saw the faces of the American people, and we heard them say both to Pat and me, "Keep it up; keep fighting, we believe in you," it made us realize that all you have got to do in this country of ours is just to tell the people the truth and not hide anything from them.

And, for that reason, the faith and confidence that I have always had in the fundamental intelligence of the American people was reaffirmed by what I saw today.

And now, I want to say a personal word about the magnificent way that our candidate for the presidency has handled this very difficult situation. A lesser man, believe me, a man who was more interested in politics than in the future of the country, a man who was more interested in getting elected than doing what he knew was right, would, at the outset, have said, "This is just a smear; I am not going to listen to any of these charges; and, as far as I am concerned, I am not even going to wait until the evidence

times, the man who is going to be the President of the United States next January was there.

The first time he didn't know I was there, and let me tell you about that. You recall V-E day, and you recall after V-E day that General Eisenhower came home. And



as, Governor of New Hampshire woman who was to be known as Mamie.

hide anything from them.

And, for that reason, the faith and confidence that I have always had in the fundamental intelligence of the American people was reaffirmed by what I saw today.

And now, I want to say a personal word about the magnificent way that our candidate for the presidency has handled this very difficult situation. A lesser man, believe me, a man who was more interested in politics than in the future of the country, a man who was more interested in getting elected than doing what he knew was right, would, at the outset, have said, "This is just a smear; I am not going to listen to any of these charges; and, as far as I am concerned, I am not even going to wait until the evidence is in before I make up my mind."

And let me say this: I am glad General Eisenhower didn't do that, because there has been too much of that in the present administration. There is too much of this business of cover-up; too much of the business of claming up whenever any charges are made against those in high places. The people don't want any more of it, and they are not going to have it under Eisenhower. And you

happened; I just
the charges, and
ly times that we
had them go af-
ks and the others
rupted this coun-
they have been
o so because of
n. Well, that isn't
I think that what
nce involving his
al future, involv-
esses of this cam-
e what he did was
, in effect, "Dick,
ase to the Amer-
bring out all the
he truth; and ther

t this
t mo-
n whc
eatest
ad ir
stooc
d has
stand
or the
mer-

final
e that

States, a man
etary of State in
ic administra-
Democrat from
a, and you
ere, folks, Re-
bad word. They
y it. And yet he
going to vote for

said, "It is time
ce loyalty to
loyalty to par-
is what is in-
s case. And,
s very incident
, compare what
hower has done
waiting until the
demanding that
came out before

that was when I visited Chicago for an hour when I was attending a session of the Health Conference, but the conference I got to this man Eisenhower America loves, and I know him well and I know his wife Mamie too, and, incidentally going to make a wonderful first lady, believe me. I want to tell you folks this, and this comes from the depths of a man's heart man Eisenhower is a American, and American needs him.

All I can say is this: proof of it is that every speech he makes — and did you notice what he said tonight? he says the test of any program is to be not what is good for Eisenhower, not what is good for the party he represents, but what is good for America. So remember folks: What is good for America, that is what Eisenhower stands for. And what is good for America, believe me, is good for you.

ONE WHOLE YEAR
Of West Virginia
Bound Into One Volume
1973 West Virginia History
\$23 SALES LIMITED
COLLEGES ONLY

July 20, 1847; m. Aug. 20, 1847; d. July 11, 1879. Four children.
 Maria Fearn McClung, b. 22, 1847; m. Aug. 20, 1847; d. July 11, 1879. Three children, viz.:
 Allan M. French, b. July 11, 1879. Knoxville, Tenn.
 Isabella L. French, b. 1873; m. Sep. 5, 1900, Pleasant M. French, b. 30, 1875; d. May, 1877.
 William B. French, b. 1877.

Eliza Morgan McClung, b. Dec. 25, 1849; d. 15, 1872; m. Feb. 15, 1872. One child, viz.:
 Henry T. Ault.

Frederick Olmstead, b. Nov. 21, 1872. Address: Knoxville, Tenn.

Mary Pleas McClung, b. 30, 1851; m. June 4, 1881, Barton Keller, May 18, 1861. Address: Albuquerque, New Mex. Two children.

Sarah Mitchell McClung, b. Jan. 5, 1861; m. 1881, Barton Keller, May 18, 1861. Address: Albuquerque, New Mex. Two children.

Albert Stewart McClung, b. July 3, 1827; d. 1877.

George

3-8 Sinclair George, m. June 2, 1900. Cousin, Mary muskes, of Nashville, Tenn.

4-8 Bettie Hurst, m. Apr. 4, 1893. per Trammell, Ga. One child, viz.:
 1-9 (A son) July 6, 1894.

5-8 John L. Niles.

6-8 Margaret

7-8 Andrea

8-8 Charles

9-8 Corne

Niles.

10-8 Mildred

4-7 Andrea

b. Nov. 22,

18, 1869, J

mukes, b. M

West End

Tenn. Five c

1-8 Marg

mukes, b.

Mar. 23, 18

2-8 Will

MONROE COUNTY WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY™

By Charles B. Motley

Available from COMMONWEALTH PRESS, INC.
Box 3547 - First Street Station-Radford, Va. 24141

page history of hardships, tears and laughter, 19
unities, 23 pictures, many churches and a wealth
ity information.

mail copies of GLEANINGS OF MONROE
TY WEST VIRGINIA HISTORY at \$8.95 each
d (including tax and handling) to

Name _____
(Please Print)

Address _____
Route, Street & No. or P. O. Box

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

ays, The
re."

the good old
ege students

Ever See a
" Now they
Ever See a
"

at's the col-
tacit way of
Nixon that
everything.

wspaper has
the govern-
grant to WVU
life, thinking
ly would be
ence in the
are wrong,

Eligibility s
encompass gu
forth for Depar
fare medical
the Department
sponsible for is
ity cards to par

The board o
comprised of t
ing attorneys
elected by me
West Virginia
represent their
ices region an
income delega
serve as a vo
sumers of the
ices.

Recently se



And Circles

talk of gasoline
and fuel cards has
Hillbilly reader
nbing into some
West Virginiana,
up with a cartoon
sburg-born H. T.
l for the papers
oving the reader



Sometimes you run into a bunch of misplaced Manhattan hippies who claim they are the real West Virginia McCoy. Nope, not so. Here's the real stuff, the Morris brothers (left) and Joe. They were natives of the section of Clay County and owned property when a large quantity of coal was found. At the start of the company was formed to mine the coal and they paid the Morris brothers for mineral rights. What happened to the money, but the

to make the job easier. Darned if you can find a job when you need one. It's the only city in the world where a single play can run for 22 years. The Actors' Equity members fight for a minimum wage equal to that of the lowest paid miners — during their strike.

This London is an incredible city in a country rich for its "locals" — pubs and taverns that are meeting places, trysting places, and foremost hillbilly, superb throughout the land. The price of eggs may have increased 200% in the past year, but one can still quaff a tankard of rich dark beer for a little under fifty pence in most taverns. After years' imbibing at New York City watering holes, a single Bud in a bottle is the better part of a dollar out of my pocket, this is heaven. I'm a member happily many days — the Friday afternoon I spent in Nick's across the street from the Industries building and the 3.2 concoction that I bought for beer. It worked



armed bodies, and from obstructing the
entering inflammatory speeches calcu-
lating injury to persons and property.

I of the said military authorities I
of the National Guard now on duty
civil authorities, to take all the steps
requirements of this proclamation
and to disperse all riots, routs,
assemblies.

City of Charleston this sixteenth day
of One Thousand Nine Hundred and
fifteenth.

WILLIAM E. GLASSCOCK.

Secretary of State.

en up their arms and ammunition. The guards in the employ of the coal companies, however, have not responded to the call to lay down their arms as yet.

At Eskdale General Elliott addressed a large crowd of miners, explaining to them the terms of the governor's proclamation, and emphasizing the fact that the command to disarm and observe the law in all things is addressed to miners as well as to the private guards, and to the guards no less than the miners.

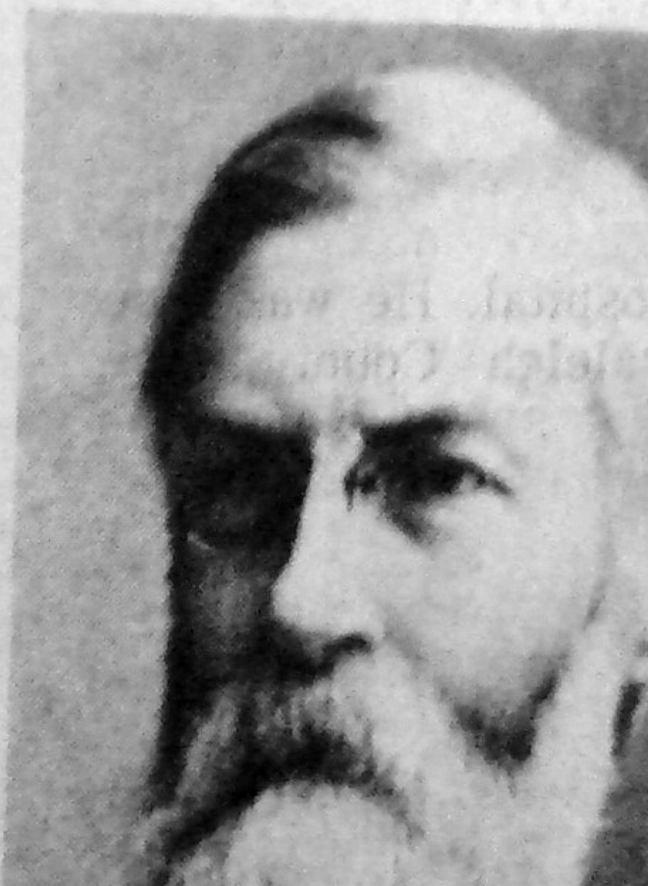
Strike and Lockout

At Eskdale the mines are operated by Messrs. Holley and Stephenson of this city. Recently when Mother Jones held a meeting near Eskdale and organized a union, a number of the miners joined the organization, and were locked out in consequence. The other miners then came out, and the situation there partakes of the nature of both lockout and strike.

There are no guards at Eskdale, but there are about 200 on Cabin Creek. They all



Henry D. Rogers



ne, whose
dness and
ness have
ly etched
of early
e story of
dventures
ion of the
Valley.

e maiden
s born in
England.
r birth is
general
ns is the

soldier of
him she
dventure
er named
en Anne,
bravely
ent her
iverpool,
hool and
write.

wn to an
nts suc-
ss, and,
atives in
a sailing
of the
ake her
named
age of
ome and
ells near

king her
family,
ted with
dy fron-
hter. He
r; they

and children of Augusta from
the savage Indians.

In the Battle of Point Pleasant, considered by many as the most vicious Indian battle ever fought, Richard Trotter was killed, leaving behind his wife and child.

Widowed at the age of 32, there seemed to seep into the soul of Anne Trotter a viciousness and desire of revenge, and she resolved to avenge his death. In carrying out her pledge she earned her place in the pages of history as one of the most daring of all pioneer women.

The Revolution was at hand. To the backwoodsmen, it was a war for liberty and existence as well as a voice was needed in the wilderness to cry out for liberty and freedom. Anne Trotter became the "voice of the wilderness."

She left her seven-year-old son with a neighbor, Mrs. Moses Mann, and directed all her time and effort into helping with the cause. Clad in the costume of the frontier, she made her way about the wilderness to the recruiting stations where she urged enlistments with all the earnestness her zeal and heroism inspired. She appealed first for the defense of the frontier, and then for the freedom of her country.

Her spirit of restlessness and pledge of vengeance kept her on the move. Even after the

the garrison, and she served messenger between Fort L and Fort Randolph.

At Fort Lee, she entered upon a career unsurpassed in deeds of daring and adventure. Her skill with the rifle, horsemanship and her care for the sick won her the admiration of the garrison and a name that was cherished. She often left the fort and went out into the wilderness, dodging bands of Indians, and, if it became necessary, fighting them when fleeing. If a messenger needed sending to any of the distant forts, Anne Bailey became the messenger.

In 1791 Anne Bailey made her famous ride from Fort Mifflin to Fort Savannah. One night she left the garrison at Fort Lee preparing for defense against a band of Indians that surrounded the fort. To their terror they found that the supply of gunpowder was nearly exhausted. Surrender and death at the hands of the savages seemed inevitable. The only place powder was available was at Fort Savannah. Between Fort Lee and Fort Savannah lay 100 miles of the most rugged wilderness in the Trans-Allegheny. Disregarding her safety, Anne volunteered to risk her life and go on this perilous journey.

Anne mounted the fleetest horse, sneaked away from the fort and disappeared into the forest. She rode all day and night until she reached

in Bailey died.
Following the death of her
second husband, Anne Bailey
had no home. She wandered
about the valley and made her
home with friends where she
was always welcome. She
continued to ride the wild
mountain paths alone and care
for herself as any frontiersman
would.

As an act of kindness and
friendship, Anne Bailey be-
came a shopping messenger for
the residents of the widely
scattered settlements of the
wilderness valley.

In 1800, Anne Bailey's son,
William Trotter, married and
bought a large farm in Mason
County. She lived there for
three years and later moved to
Cincinnati, Ohio, when her son
lived there.

On the night of November 22,
1855, in her own cabin and with
two granddaughters, Anne
Annis Trotter Bailey, one of
the most influential characters
who played a part in the
building of our great nation,
died in her sleep at the age of
eighty-three.

She was buried on a hillside,
overlooking her beloved valley.
Many years later her remains
were removed and interred



NANCY HART

en R. L. Thompson published his "Webster County and Folklore," he used what apparently were linoleum illustrations. The title page credited the art of Fred

set
app

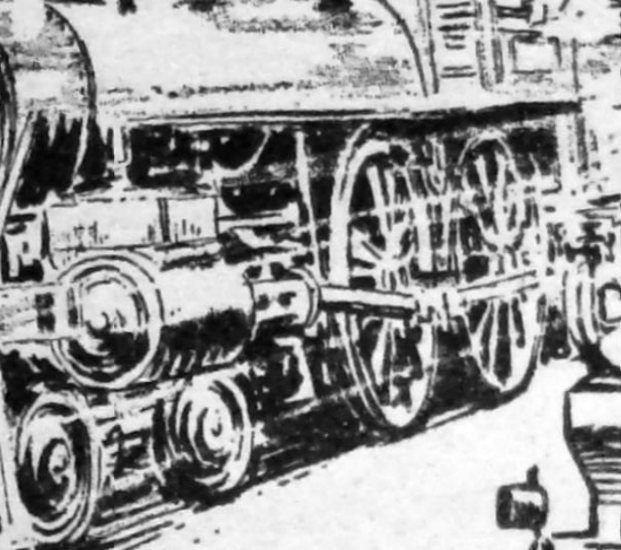
re
He



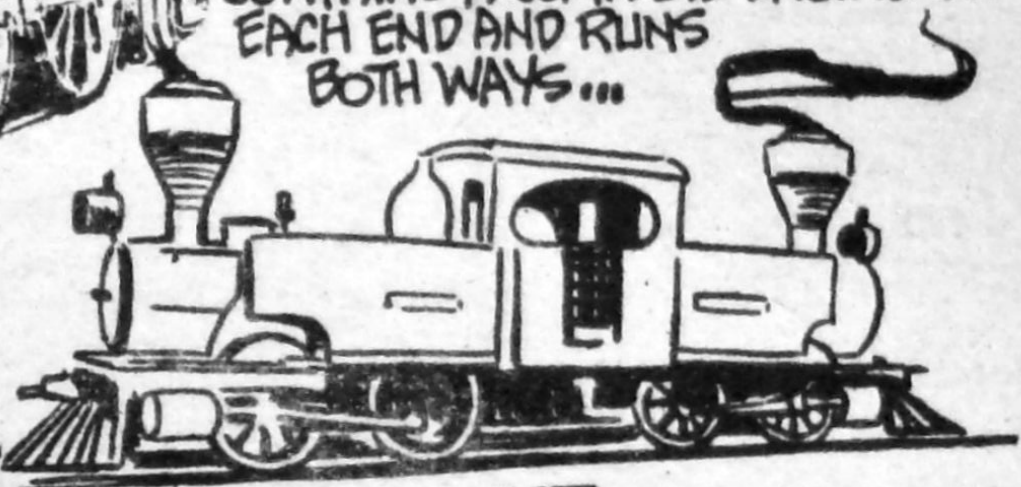
1 Holland Price

Hislorical
natologist at
arsity 1930-
ne Geology
70 author





THE LOCOMOTIVE THAT CAN'T BACK UP!
USED ON THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT
RAILWAYS, THIS LOCOMOTIVE
CONTAINS A COMPLETE ENGINE ON
EACH END AND RUNS
BOTH WAYS...



AD TRAIN

SS THE CONTINENT
ST TO COAST
IN 5 HOURS!

PANAMA CITY
AUS of PANAMA
855



LOCOMOTIVE WHISTLE SOUNDS HIGHER WHEN APPROACHING
LOWER WHEN RECEDING-THAN IT DOES WHEN STANDING STILL



VIRGINIA
PART I
WEST VIRGINIA

ht I went with an
named Scott to a
n in the Fairmont
ere the miners had
o hold a meeting.
got off the car, I
where I was to
he pointed to a
ding. We walked
were lighted can-
altar. I looked
he dim light. We
church and the
e filled with min-

ne railing of the
table. At one end
st with the money
in his hands. The
the local union
other end of the
rched down the
ing on?" I asked.
meeting," said

ion, Mother. We
church for our
ver and took the
he priest. Then
miners.

Several of our men went into
the camp. They were in twos.
One pretended he was deaf,
and the other kept hollering
in his ear as they walked
around, "Mother Jones is go-
ing to have a meeting Sunday
afternoon outside the town on
the sawdust pile." Then the
deaf fellow would ask him what
he said, and he would holler
to him again. So the word got
around the entire camp, and
we had a big crowd.

When the meeting ad-
journed, three miners and
myself set out for Fairmont
City. The miners, Jo Battley,
Charlie Blakelet and Barney
Rice, walked out, but they got
a little boy with a horse and
buggy to drive me over. I was
to wait for the boys just out-
side the town, across the
bridge, just where the inter-
urban car comes along.

The little lad and I drove
along. It was dark when we
came in sight of the bridge
which I had to cross. A dark
building stood beside the
bridge. It was the Coal Com-
pany's store. It was guarded
by gunmen. There was no light
on the bridge, and there was

of miner
urban ca
er, barri
the com
left Jo
head br
pouring
my pe
bandaged
boys to
Interurb
the car

We to
and sen
sewed u
in his h
and nur
He was
thought

The
gerty a
union n
just wh
men wa
the gun
that wo
trouble.
journed
Jo. The
six or
time, u
him.

We t
out for
men, bu
the coa
the jud
Jo wa

What's going on?" I asked.
"Holding a meeting," said
president.
"What for?"
"For the union, Mother. We
ed the church for our
tings."
reached over and took the
ey from the priest. Then
ned to the miners.
boys," I said, "this is a
institution. You
d not commercialize it.
p, every one of you and
t in the open fields."
y got up and went out
at around in a field
I spoke to them. The
was there, and he did
allow any traffic to go
the road while I was
ng. In front of us was
oolhouse. I pointed to
d I said, "Your an-
s fought for you to have
re in that institution
here. It's yours. See
hool board, and every
night hold your meet-
ere. Have your wives
t up Saturday morning
children to enter Mon-
ur organization is not a
institution. It's a
institution. It's an ed-
institution along in-
lines. Pray for the
ad fight like hell for
g!"

The little lad and I drove
along. It was dark when we
came in sight of the bridge
which I had to cross. A dark
building stood beside the
bridge. It was the Coal Com-
pany's store. It was guarded
by gunmen. There was no light
on the bridge, and there was
none in the store.

A gunman stopped us. I
could not see his face.

"Who are you?" said he.

"Mother Jones," said I,
"and a miner's lad."

"So that's you, Mother
Jones," said he rattling his
gun.

"Yes, it's me," I said,
"and be sure you take care
of the store tonight. Tomor-
row I'll have to be hunting a
new job for you."

I got out of the buggy where
the road joins the Interurban
tracks, just across the bridge.
I sent the lad home.

"When you pass my boys
on the road, tell them to hur-
ry up. Tell them I'm waiting
just across the bridge."

There wasn't a house in
sight. The only people near
were the gunmen whose dark
figures I could now and then
see moving on the bridge. It
grew very dark. I sat on the
ground, waiting. I took out my

journed
Jo. The
six or
time, u
him.

We
out for
men,
the co
the ju

Jo
who v
gunme
and t
bloodh
umes.

In
threat

even
But th
meet
and l
The n
house

The
offici

"M
you k
fellow

He

one v

"T

man
duce
the e

The
nally

The

were

ly th

the open fields and
ings on the road-
in barns, preaching
of unionism. Coal
Consolidated Coal
hat owns the little
w England forbade
ution of the notices
eting and arrested
nd with a notice.
the news around.

toward me. Blakley followed,
running so fast his heels hit
the back of his head. "Mur-
der! Murder!" he was yelling.

I rushed toward them.
"Where's Jo?" I asked.

"They're killing Jo — on
the bridge — the gunmen."

At that moment the Inter-
urban car came in sight. It
would stop at the bridge. I



Charl
trieve
cers
men
could
It
think
and
from
the g
vain!
gaine
by th
ers'
them
ness
I a
expe
Fair
like
shar
for t
Th
had
Cree
but
Burk
bers
Mine
look
They
for
came
a ste
prete
cent

sewed up the great, open cuts in his head. I sat up all night and nursed the poor fellow. He was out of his head and thought I was his mother.

The next night Tom Haggerty and I addressed the union meeting, telling them just what had happened. The men wanted to go clean up the gunmen, but I told them that would only make more trouble. The meeting adjourned in a body to go see Jo. They went up to his room, six or eight of them at a time, until they had all seen him.

We tried to get a warrant out for the arrest of the gunmen, but we couldn't because the coal company controlled

way men billed a
he dead of night,
in there alone.
was in the court-
lace was packed.
and all the city
e there.

or," I said, "will
e chairman for a
can citizen?"

his head. No
ccept my offer.
aid I, "as chair-
evening, I intro-
the speaker of
Mother Jones."

ont field was fi-
zed to a man.
and the gunmen
out. Subsequent-
efficient organ-

Pitch black
them. The tr
way track.
to the end
train thunder

When I h
company's e
union office
myself mus
Creek and re
I took a
boy, Ben Da
walked on
the Kanawha
Kelly Creek
fore dayligh
a point oppo
we forded th

It was ju

become corrupt and discouraged that he nothing.

Is me sad indeed to the sacrifices men made to get out of the iron heel of men were so often in at the victories so often destroyed treachery of the work-officials, men who knew the bitter-cost of the struggle.

now, and I never see the boys in the field again, but I think that I have had a changing conditions and for the children. United Mine Workers to organize Kelly

F

(Continued)

each volume of one set of the
st Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia
library card.

is Set of The West Virginia



L BUCK ten years ago visited West Virginia and two doctor degrees. On this trip she met another Virginia author, Alberta Hannum, and the two posed and now we give you two very distinguished West women. Pearl Buck is no longer with us, but in the between the time of her death and posing for this many things have happened in West Virginia to glad-Nobel Prize winner's heart. The Hillsboro, Pocahontas house in which she was born is now designated a home and is owned by the Pearl Buck Foundation. I be a library near the house to serve as treasury manuscripts and other papers.

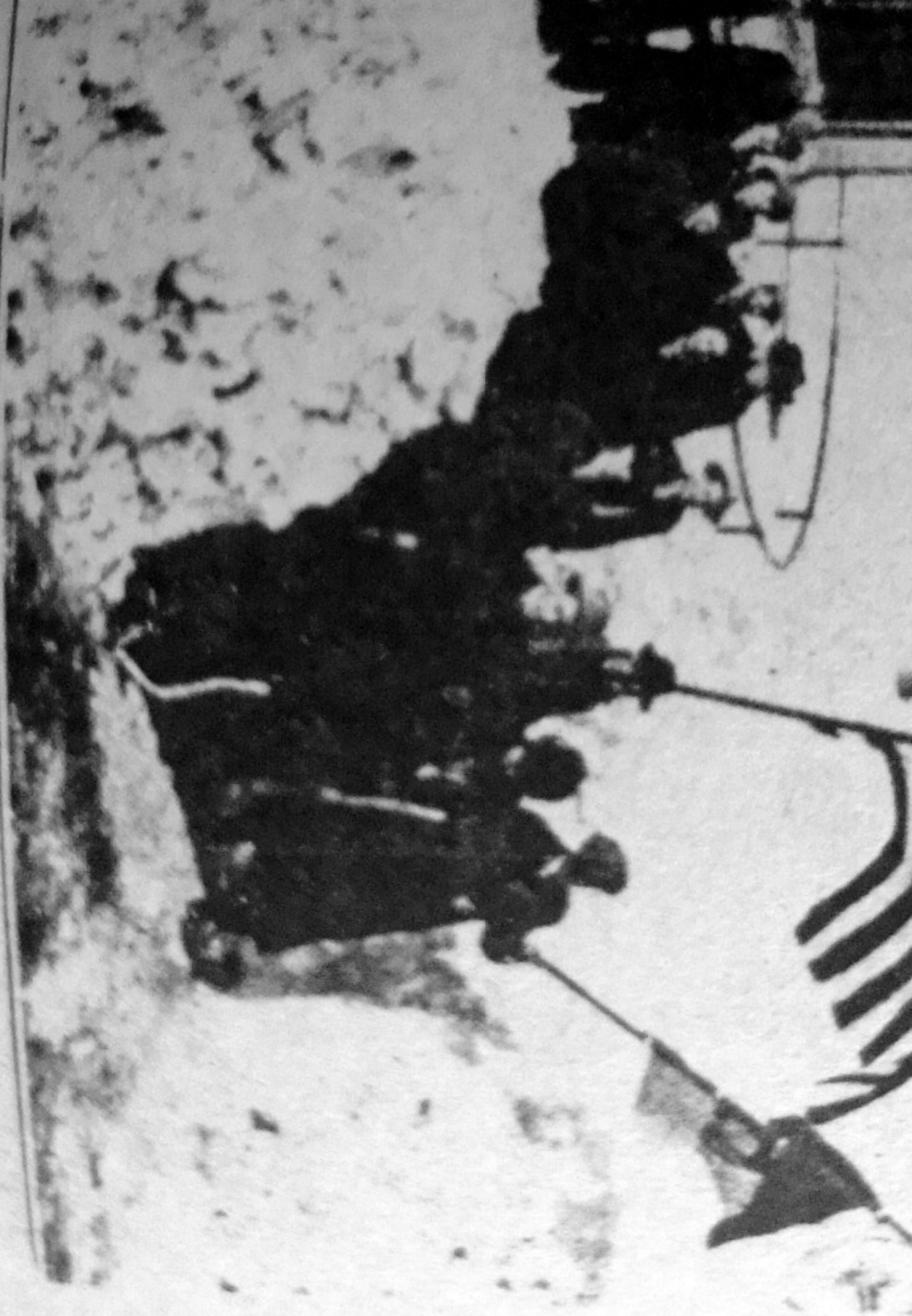


strangely
e a bit un-
ore recog-
han Dece

Penobscot
Clendenen
BARBOUR C
Clark s
CONRAD CO
Shinn

ONE WHOL
Of West Vi
Bound Into
1973 West V
\$23

SALES
COLLE



Protest procession of strikers at Uen-

He in

"No

just c

Barne

"Wl

"He

a nerv

"He

"Ye

he mil

know

"No,

"I do n

He c

question, for
mong miners
alking of? Nine
under a tree
ed States mar-
em to tell me
r arrest. One
p to the plat-

id he, "you're
hey've got an
t your speak-

at the United
and I said,
t with you.
own." I went
had finished.
odbye, boys;
I may have
may not see
me. Keep up
surrender!
the injunc-
arkersburg.
is a scab
starve, he
you serve
ves injunc-

mines and throw out the
scabs. She was a poor skinny
woman with scared eyes, and
she wore her best dress, as
if she were in church. I looked
at the miserable slave of the
coal company, and I felt sorry
for her: sorry that there was
a creature so low who would
perjure herself for a handful
of coppers.

I was put on the stand, and
the judge asked me if I gave
that advice to the miners, told
them to use violence.

"You know, sir," said I,
"that it would be suicidal for
me to make such a statement
in public. I am more careful
than that. You've been on the
bench forty years, have you
not, judge?"

"Yes, I have that," said
he.

"And in forty years you
learn to discern between a
lie and the truth, judge?"

The prosecuting attorney

ing "Goodby"
said, "I may have
arrest. I may not see
jail. I may not see
a long time. Keep up
! Don't surrender!
ention to the injunc-
ine at Parkersburg.
al judge is a scab
hile you starve, he
While you serve
he serves injunc-
e money powers."
ht several of the
and myself were
rkersburg, a dis-
ghty-four miles.
marshals went
, and a nephew of
ates marshal, a
k charge of me.
n I got the lad
etic to the cause
s. When we got
the boys and the
s started off in
and we in the
"I said to my
we are going
rection."
," he said.
re going in the
lad."
You are go-
They are going

than that. You've been on the
bench forty years, have you
not, judge?"

"Yes, I have that," said
he.

"And in forty years you
learn to discern between a
lie and the truth, judge?"

The prosecuting attorney
jumped to his feet and shaking
his finger at me, he said,
"Your Honor, there is the
most dangerous woman in the
country today. She called your
honor a scab. But I will
recommend mercy of the
court if she will consent to
leave the state and never re-
turn."

"I didn't come into the
court asking mercy," I said,
"but I came here looking for
justice. And I will not leave
this state so long as there is
a single little child that asks
me to stay and fight his battle
for bread."

The judge said, "Did you
call me a scab?"

"I certainly did, judge."

He said, "How came you
to call me a scab?"

"When you had me arrest-
ed, I was only talking about
the constitution, speaking to a
lot of men."

whispered
"His Ho
he said, lo
"Are y
old chap
counter?
him 'You
how honor
I took a
truth whe
stand."

When
closed,
judge w
his chan
the room
out his
mine, an
to give
not a sc
on my fa

He ha
which pr
were wr
culated b

"Judg
gize. A
tried by
resents
And who
be one.
stand ho
feel abou

He di
just let
the men
with me

call me a scab?

"I certainly did, judge."

He said, "How came you to call me a scab?"

"When you had me arrested, I was only talking about the constitution, speaking to a lot of men about life and liberty and a chance for happiness; to men who had been robbed for years by their masters, who had been made industrial slaves. I was thinking of the immortal Lincoln. And it occurred to me that I had read in the papers that when Lincoln made the appointment of Federal judge to this bench, he did not designate senior or junior. You and your father bore the same initials. Your father was away when the appointment came. You took the appointment. Wasn't that scabbing on your father, judge?"

"I never heard that before," said he

And
be on
stand
feel
He
just
the
with
in ja
I
kers
Clar
citiz
to e
was
was
sent
"If
late
viol
spea
had
that
am
jails
ter
stro
to ca
muc



et from Mother Jones
ment in Union Miner
ery, Mount Olive, Illi-

sir' to the court. Say
Honor.'"

ho is the court?" I
ered back.

s Honor, on the bench,"
d, looking shocked.

re you referring to the
hap behind the justice
r? Well, I can't call
'our Honor,' until I know
onorable he is. You know
an oath to tell the

"Me heart's all right, all
right," said Barney. "It's
that damn ould judge that
puts me in jail for sixty days
that's got something wrong
wid his heart. I was just trail-
ing around with Mother
Jones."

"Nothing wrong with your
heart, eh?"

"No, there ain't a damn
thing wrong wid me heart!
Who are you anyhow that's
talking?"

"Never mind, I want to
know what is the matter with
your heart?"

"Hell, me heart's all right,
I'm telling you."

The judge turned to me and
said, "Do you hear his
language?"

I told him I did not hear,
and he repeated to me Bar-
ney's answers. "He swears
every other word," said the
judge.

"Judge," said I, "that is
the way we ignorant working
people pray."

"Do you pray that way?"

"Yes, judge, when I want



heart.
"Ju
know
his h
have
him
the
trac
to ge
Th
doct
and
in t
ask
to s
the
out

SP
IT'S

he court session
was told that the
ned to see me in
rs. When I entered
the judge reached
ad and took hold of
he said, "I wish
u proof that I am
that I didn't scab
r."

ed me documents
ed that the reports
and had been cir-
is enemies.

I said, "I apolo-
I am glad to be
human a judge who
ng called a scab.
ould not want to
probably under-



from
Aunt

We
and
as
Thi
occ

n who were arrested
e sixty and ninety days
s going to leave Par-
g the next night for
urg. Mr. Murphy, a
of Parkersburg, came
ess his regrets that I
ing away. He said he
ad the judge did not
e me. I said to him,
injunction was vio-
was the only one who
it. The boys did not
t all. I regret that they
go to jail for me and
hould go free. But I
trying to break into
really does not mat-
h; they are young and
and have a long time
on. I am old and have
et to do. Only Barney

Kent
Resid
Add

In fr
set of
appear t

to do. Only Barney
a bad heart and a
nervous wife. When
s of his imprison-
e may have a col-
d perhaps leave her
dren without a moth-
."

urphy said to me,
Jones, I believe that
ent up and explained
ondition to the judge
pardon him."

to the judge's house.
d me to dinner.

Judge," I said, "I
e to see you about
ice."

about him?"

as heart disease and
s wife."

disease, has he?"

right," said Barney. "It's that damn ould judge that puts me in jail for sixty days that's got something wrong wid his heart. I was just trail- ing around with Mother ones."

"Nothing wrong with your heart, eh?"

"No, there ain't a damn ing wrong wid me heart! Who are you anyhow that's lking?"

"Never mind, I want to ow what is the matter with ur heart?"

"Hell, me heart's all right, n telling you."

The judge turned to me and id, "Do you hear his nguage?"

I told him I did not hear, d he repeated to me Bar- y's answers. "He swears ery other word," said the lge.

"Judge," said I, "that is e way we ignorant working ople pray."

"Do you pray that way?"

"Yes, judge, when I want

"Judge, that fellow doesn't know the difference between his heart and his liver. I have been out to meetings with him and walking home down the roads or on the railroad tracks, he has had to sit down to get his breath."

The judge called the jail doctor and told him to go and examine Barney's heart in the morning. Meantime I asked my friend, Mr. Murphy to see the jail doctor. Well, the next day Barney was let out of jail.

RENFRO VALLEY BUGLE

A Publication Especially

For Old-Timers

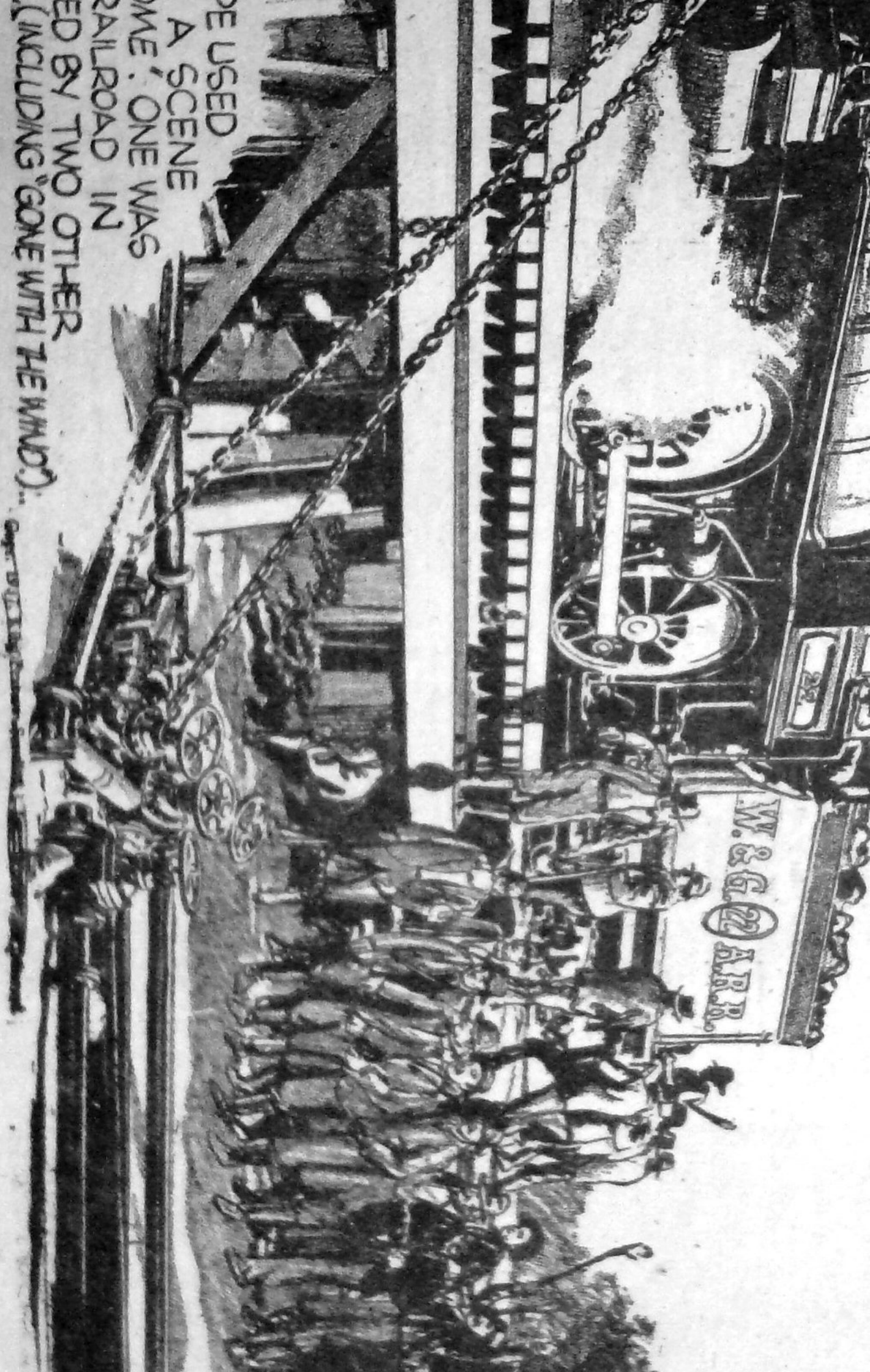
Monthly Paper

Printed Weekly

\$4.00 Per Year

Renfro Valley, Kentucky

Specialty Candy



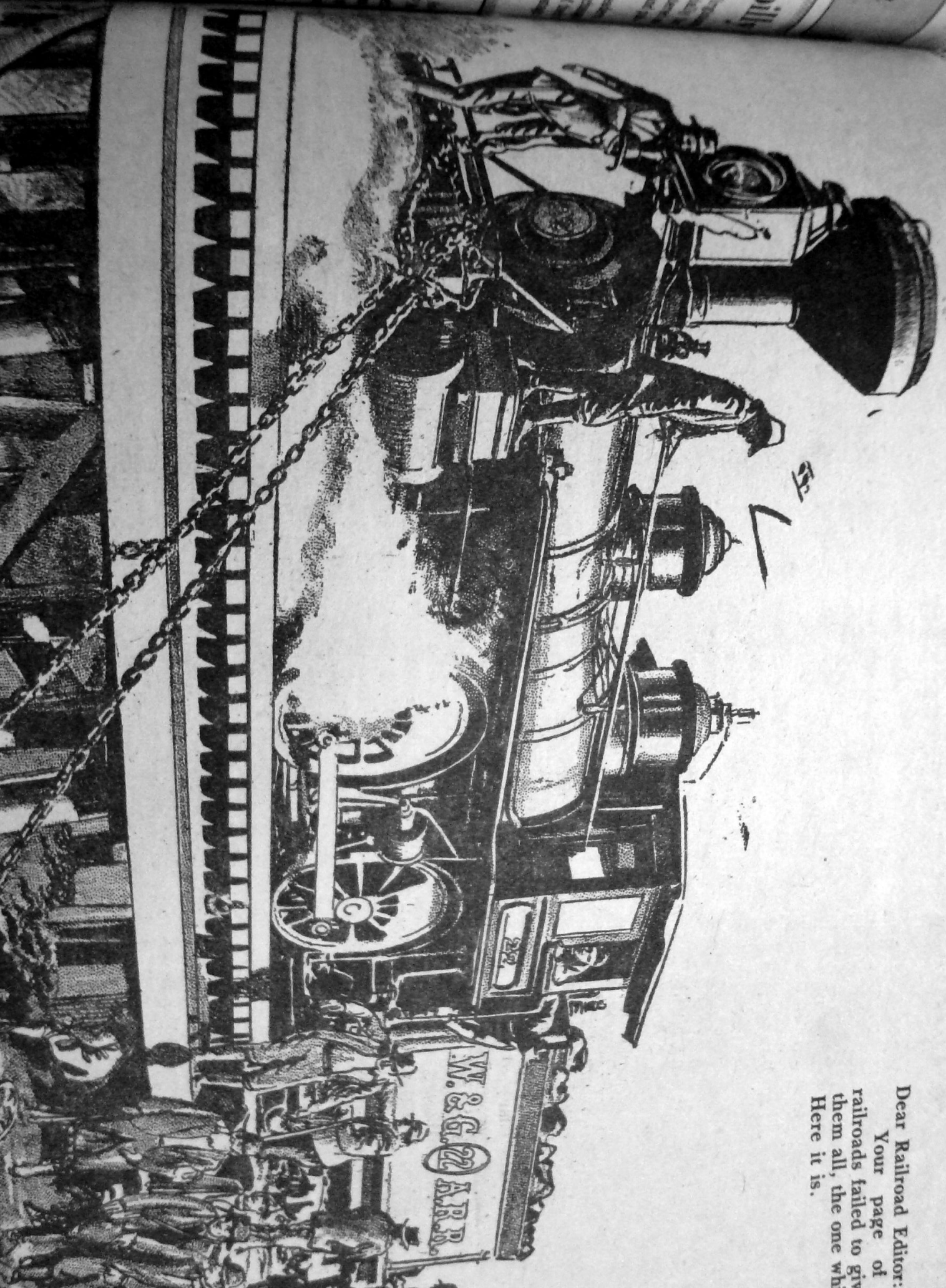
BE USED
A SCENE
ONE WAS
RAILROAD IN
ED BY TWO OTHER
(INCLUDING 'GONE WITH THE WIND').

Railroad Robbers Foiled By W. Va. A

T TOOK A
West Virginian
and his
French's Station in the eastern
nanhandle, Victor Smith, a lad
outside, and one of t
fired a pistol at th
upon Smith emp

The Movie Star Look

Dear Railroad Editor:
Your page of
railroads failed to give
them all, the one wh
Here it is.



“streaker”
he into Lewis-
s pants.

enbrier man is
authority on
the book has
nt while all the
and gone.

VERS

rior plantation
Glencoe, the
ds (at Rupert)
a Mr. McFar-
n a balcony
is doing a jig,
g, and died
way to the
mond. 2. A coal
White Sulphur
re two in West

question. Lee's horse
ler. 11. Heroine in the
Greenbrier ghost st
Some historians say (a
apparently gainsay th
the Rev. Cary Montag
cub bear to Teddy
and out of the incident
Teddy Bear.

13. General Hiram
Russell Montague,
Margaret Prescott
Cary, supposedly ins
the Greenbrier) the
course in America. 15.
Sam Black built church
money made selling
made by his female p
ers of deer skin. 16.
Mountain was named
Carpenter. 17. The
here in 1774 to go
Pleasant to attend t

ev. Cary Montague sent a
bear to Teddy Roosevelt
out of the incident came the
Bear.

General Hines. 14.
ell Montague, father of
aret Prescott and Rev.
supposedly installed (at
Greenbrier) the first golf
e in America. 15. The Rev.
Black built churches from
y made selling gloves
by his female parishion-
of deer skin. 16. Kate's
tain was named for Kate
enter. 17. The men met
in 1774 to go to Point
ant to attend the Duns-
War.

. Anne Bailey rode lickety-
from the Kanawha Valley
her horse Liverpool to
w a dab of gunpowder for
eleaguered settler friends.

now trim and slim
of all, you can still
as much as you w
"forbidden foods"
chicken, fish, sauc
bacon & eggs an
weight.

Chewable
vitamin E tablets
the diet plan, co
scientific combin
gredients that q
and controls th
while also g
wonderous b
Vitamin E which
tial to good heal

The use of the
E Diet tablets
prescribed in th
through natural
help your body
fat. According
clinical test, a





seen from a hillside platform, is the highest

Virginia

Webster Springs.
Shopping Festival.
James R. Hughes, Fes-
Webster Springs,
447-2150.

Charleston. Young
Festival; Children's
Planetarium at Sun-
Mrs. Richard
746 Myrtle
25314. Phone:

June 2. Buckhan-
Berry Festival.
Gene Starr, Direc-
P. O. Box 117, Buck-

June 3. Vienna.
Grand Central
Al Martine,
E. 7th, Parkers-
Phone: 422-6468.
Parkers Ferry. Moun-
& Crafts Festi-
Jefferson Co. Cham-
P. O. Box 430,
25414. Phone:

Charle
2286.
July

CLA
of Ke
ton a
native
son of
Ham
Alder
Louis
then
dent
in Ke
A.H.
awar
nity
hono
Scho
of se
the
and
Asso
civic

Coal's Growing Pains

As Reported By The West Virginia Press

MOTHER JONES IN CITY; SPEAKS ON CABIN CREEK

From The Charleston Gazette
August 25, 1912

Mother Jones, who recently returned from Washington, is in the city again. The aged miners' orator went to Cabin Creek on Friday and held a meeting at Kayford, on the country road, addressing the miners in a temperate style. She was followed to the scene by Major Davis and Captain Ford of the militia camp at Parkdale, while several mine guards trailed on behind.

On her trip up the creek Mother Jones got off the train by mistake at Leewood. Then she started to trudge the distance to Kayford so as not to disappoint the men who expected to meet her. The officers and the guards trailed along behind. She had only walked a mile, however, before she learned from one of the strike sympathizers that she could get on a train that ran up the other side of the creek and get off at a coal mine opposite Kayford which she did and the officers and guards did likewise, and stumbled down the steep side of the mountain after her. About 200 miners and men and children had come on the railroad tracks and

Mother Jones disposed her audience on one side of the highway, while she stood on the other side, so as not to give the appearance of blocking the public highway, and made her speech to them, the militia officers being within hearing distance, as they had instructions to prevent any inflammatory utterances. The white-haired old woman, however, did not wield her tongue in an incendiary way.

She cautioned her hearers against violence of any kind and especially warned them not to molest the property of the company. She also urged them not to revile the mine guards and not to fight with them. At the same time she urged them not to give up their rights but to fight for them if necessary. She told them to stay out on strike until their fight was won, and that the present fight was a fight to the death for unionism. The men must obey the laws and if the laws were not what they ought to be to send men to the legislature who would change them. They would not get what they wanted from the Republican party, she told them, because the Republican party was dead and dead beyond resurrection. It had served its purpose and had passed away.

After speaking for about an hour, Mother Jones shook hands with the men and urged them to "stand firm." Then she returned to Charleston, where she is stopping at a hotel.

AN ASSOCIATED Press report datelined Washington last week quoted James M. Day, Administrator of the Mine Enforcement and Safety Administration, as saying that approximately 240 small Appalachian coal mines will be fined for having been found in violation of safety regulations. Day said that the violations were the result of government inspections of about 540 mines in recent weeks in Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Alabama.

The 1969 Coal Mine Health and Safety Act, which required all underground mines to install

Coal In The Hills

explosion-proof equipment by April 1, 1974, had had the effect of closing 14 mines previously found in violation, according to the Associated Press report. Other mines found in violation have been given permission to continue operations, but will be required to pay fines.

The report quoted Day as having said, "It's not our job to close down mines, but to make them safe and to make sure they gain compliance with the law." He said that six of the 14 mines which have closed have ordered permissible equipment and are again operating.

Government loans administered by the Small Business Administration have been made available to mine operators who cannot afford the required equipment.

COMMISSION TO PROBE

THE MINING SITUATION

Underground N



"Deep Well and Structural Geo-
logic Map of

...specially the
system — will
a commission
ons chosen by
scock yester-

...ssion will pre-
n based on the
investigations.
three commis-
d by the gover-
work — which
ant in the de-
are able to get
hout the power
ses or compel
y or produce
vidence:

Selected

Donahue, of

Jenks, of the
army, at pres-
the National
Virginia.

el L. Walker,
in command
Second Regi-
Guard of West

four lines of
ecified by the
ch the com-
ceed:

Probe

examine into
the mine guard
gue and prac-
al fields of
he number of

...tary conditions, and generally
how their home life compares
with that of laborers doing
other kinds of work; the prices
they pay for the necessities
of life at the company stores,
etc., if they can obtain them.

“Third — Anything else that
may seem pertinent and
proper to the commission to
investigate in order that the
legislature and the governor
can be informed as to
the cause of the present dis-
agreement between operators
and miners and the best
method of preventing future
disturbances of a similar
character to that which ex-
ists now.

“Fourth — The commis-
sion will be asked to recom-
mend such remedial legisla-
tion as may be suggested to
the commission by existing
conditions, to alleviate these
conditions.”

The committee will get to
work as soon as Bishop Don-
ohue signifies to the governor
when he can set a time to
begin.

The expense of the com-
mission will be paid out of
the civil contingency fund.

Governor's Explanation

The governor called the
newspapermen into his office
at 4:00 yesterday afternoon
and announced to them that

and State Ge
which was
Survey in re
and Gas Co
1972 and s
West Virgin
Conservation
dicates prod
from deep v
deep wells
reached the
equivalent fo
that were d
6,000 feet.
contoured on
Onondaga Lin
alent horizo
interval being

commission
sisted of tw
the operator
the miners
chosen by th
latter wrote
hue, of Whee
he would co
as the fifth
Bishop replie
be willing. Th
their two rep
the operators
many confer
theirs. Henc
commission.

The gov
“quizzed” by
and he explain

Act of
by the
and Gas
sion, in-
d shows
fined as
se that
aga or
or wells
at least
map is
of the
r equiv-
contour
et. Pub-

ve con-
med by
med by
to be
or. The
p Dono-
asked if
o serve
er. The
e would
s named
ves, but
d, after
name
present

was
orters,

the booklet is primarily concerned with production from these two formations. The Oriskany Sandstone is the principal deep-producing formation of the State, the first production of consequence being discovered in Kanawha County in 1930. In recent years the Huntersville Chert has gained in importance and is now of approximately equal importance in some of the eastern fields. Included among the illustrations in the booklet is a generalized stratigraphic column that not only indicates the principal formations and other stratigraphic units found in West Virginia but also shows the drillers' term for the various "pays" and their positions in the stratigraphic column. Also included in the pamphlet are 61 pages of tables giving various data on the deep wells of the State with emphasis on Onondaga and Oriskany information. In addition, descriptions of the various Oriskany and Huntersville fields are given in the booklet.

To everyone concerned with gas exploration in West Virginia, this new map will be of special interest and use. It is

In addition to the product line, Fairchild equipment built by Industrial Products Corporation is the industry's broadest battery powered equipment including scoops, tractors, personnel carriers, rock drills and accessories, plus Air Corporation's air powered and dust control machinery. Fairchild also maintains the world's largest inventory of used and remanufactured mining equipment.



Big Deal

Left to right, C. M. Clay, Executive Vice-President, and Jack R. Fairchild



or
the
an
I h
to
fou
Br
son
to

Coal's Growing Pains

As Reported By The West Virginia Press

20 PRISONERS AND 2,000 GUNS CAPTURED BY THE MILITIA

From The Charleston Gazette, Sept. 5, 1912

More than 2,000 guns, besides seven machine rifles, and tons of ammunition are in the possession of the military authorities in the "war zone" — besides over a score of prisoners, as the result of two days' martial law.

Some of the guns are old and running back in date to Daniel Boone in the era of border warfare, up to the modern weapons of today. They have over a score of old country single-shot muzzle-loading squirrel rifles. They have one gun 5 feet 8 inches long and weighing over 25 pounds. They have half a boxcar of ammunition. They have 70,000 rounds captured at Mucklow that has not been unboxed.

Yesterday the militia in the "war zone" of the coal mining district followed up their coup of the day before, when they effectually disarmed a large majority of the fighting miners and mine guards, by going after disturbers of the peace and troublemakers and bringing them into headquarters

for concealed weapons yesterday, whether on a train or on foot.

Three prisoners were tried yesterday — W. Y. Tuckers, J. R. Shanklin, two Baldwin guards, being among them, charged with carrying revolvers without a license. Others facing trial are Lee Patrick, J. T. Akers, also Baldwin guards and charged with the same offense.

Tucker was also charged with acting as a police officer while a non-resident of the state. He is registered as living in Jonesville, Virginia.

Archie Taylor, E. D. Lester and Joe Michrich are held on charges of carrying revolvers without a license. John Seachrist is charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting an officer who attempted to arrest him.

The prisoners are allowed to have counsel to defend them at the trials.

The military commission consists of the following of-

have 70,000 rounds captured at Mucklow that has not been unboxed.

Yesterday the militia in the "war zone" of the coal mining district followed up their coup of the day before, when they effectually disarmed a large majority of the fighting miners and mine guards, by going after disturbers of the peace and troublemakers and bringing them into headquarters at Camp Pratt, on Paint Creek.

Eight arrests were made last night in addition to those captured yesterday and the day before. Three were tried by court martial and the verdicts sealed and forwarded to Governor Glasscock by special messenger, who returns them, under seal, the same way last night, with either his approval, or disapproval. The verdicts will be announced by the court at Camp Pratt.

Mayor Williams Arrested

Among the eight prisoners confined in the guardhouse, awaiting court martial, last night was Mayor Williams of Mardale, on Cabin Creek. He and his son were on a train which was a Baldwin mine guard, who is also a deputy sheriff, named Slater. The mayor and the mine guard got into a quarrel and finally mixed it up" hot and heavy in the car. Williams' son took a hand in the melee and three were taken in hand

ter and Joe Michrich are held on charges of carrying revolvers without a license. John Seachrist is charged with disorderly conduct and assaulting an officer who attempted to arrest him.

The prisoners are allowed to have counsel to defend them at the trials.

The military commission consists of the following officers of the West Virginia National Guard:

Colonel Clarence F. Jolliffe, First infantry, president.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert L. Osborne, First infantry.

Major John B. Payne, Second infantry.

Major John H. Charnock, First infantry.

Major Jackson Arnold, First infantry.

Major Buckner F. Scott, First infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel George S. Wallace, Second infantry, judge advocate.

Colonel Wallace, the judge advocate, is a well-known citizen of Huntington and a prominent Democrat. The governor appointed him because of his pre-eminent ability for the position. He was formerly U. S. Marshal and has had the right kind of experience for the position of judge-advocate.

Rough Neck Caught

Major Pratt had an experience with an obstreperous



paper
ring
on the

coal
badge
auger
organ
A pr
was u
Count
burie
Since
turing
inter
ginia
mach
claim
tical
ever
count
tried
gree
expect
ginia
been

which was a Baldwin mine guard, who is also a deputy sheriff, named Slater. The Mayor and the mine guard got into a quarrel and finally 'mixed it up' hot and heavy in the car. Williams' son took a hand in the melee and all three were taken in hand by militiamen and sent to Camp Pratt.

Besides the charge of fighting, another charge of carrying a revolver was preferred against Slater.

Guard "Knucks" Another

Two of the eight prisoners arrested last night were Baldwin mine guards named Shanno and Rossman, who were caught fighting at Tomsburg, on Cabin Creek.

It may have been a fight, but one guard, Shanno, had pretty nearly killed the other with a pair of steel knuckles," which he used on his fellow guard. Rossman is in a serious condition when the militia captured the men.

Dr. Kelley, of Cabin Creek, is another of the prisoners. He was found with a pistol in his pocket.

The remaining two prisoners are under the same charge.

Yesterday, all non-residents were ordered to leave the war-zone. Hereafter no one will be allowed to enter either Cabin or Paint Creek without a pass from the mili-

cause of his pre-eminent ability for the position. He was formerly U. S. Marshal and has had the right kind of experience for the position of judge-advocate.

Rough Neck Caught

Major Pratt had an experience with an obstreperous miner who is regarded as a "rough neck," on a Paint Creek train. This man resented Major Pratt's activity in searching men on the train and when told to mind his own business, got up and swung a fist at the major, who stopped the blow with his arm. The major is a much stronger man than he appears to be. He grabbed the man by the collar and forced him to the platform, and ordered the train stopped. With another officer's aid, the major pulled the man off the train and placed him under arrest.

Major Pratt had another experience, that was rather amusing, on the morning of the martial law coup, on Paint Creek. In the woods he saw a Baldwin guard sitting on a log with a cocked rifle across his knee, evidently on picket duty, watching for a surprise attack from the miners. But he was asleep. Covering the sleeping guard with his revolver, the major aroused him. The mine guard dazed and amazed both; he rubbed his eyes and

claim
tical
ever
count
tried
gree
expe
ginia
been
Ba
engin
venti
tailor
badg
coal
sett
lize
venti
entri
The
trami
minin
conta
and a
allow
its o
a stat
mum
machi
coal
auger
six-fo
ed ext
ed to
of the
hole,
nism
positio
As add
require
the dri
ersed
ing hol





Lee
backgro
relation
instrum





...man
Congress
the micro

He

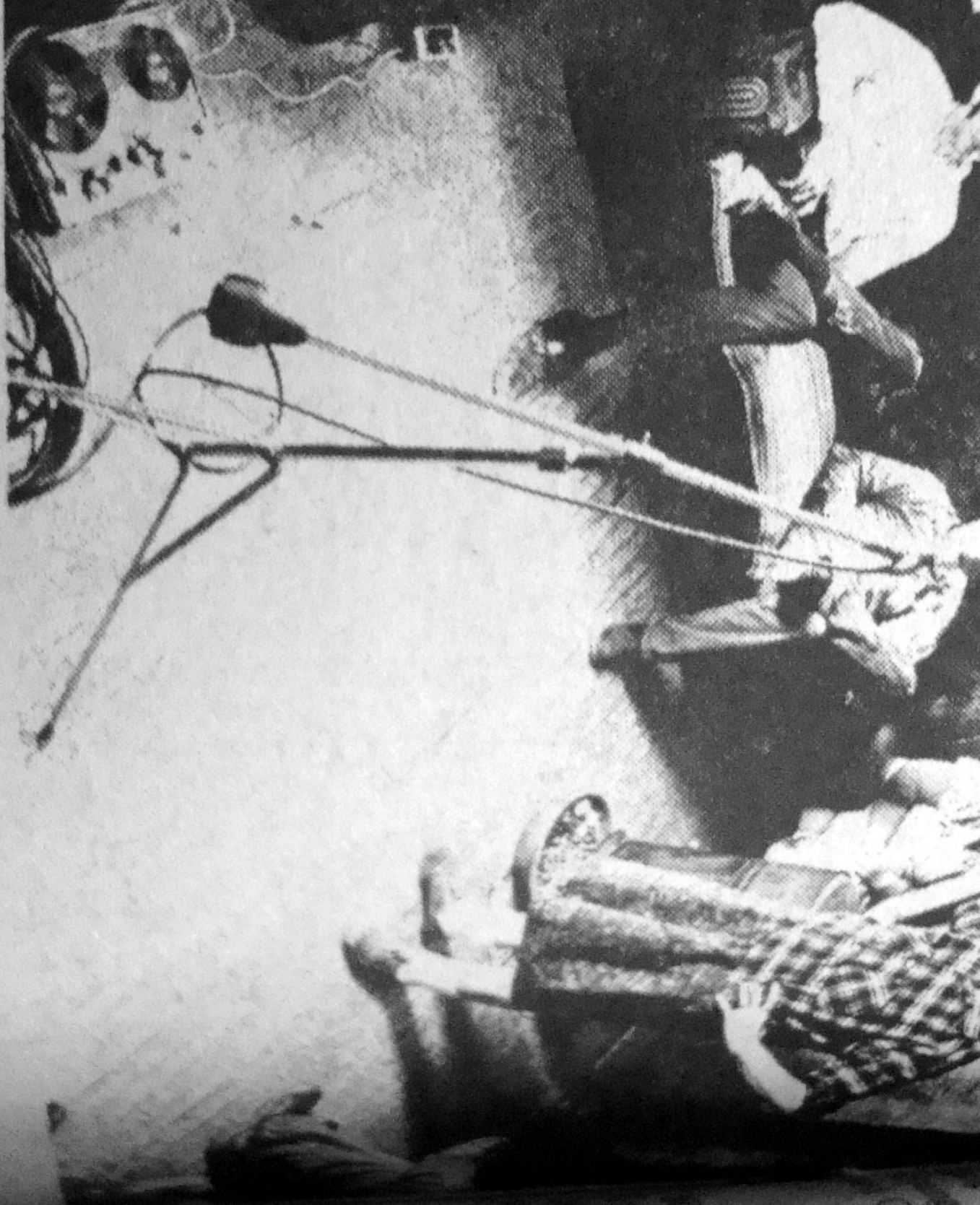
Safe
\$3.2
Roa
No
Rich

re have almost always
singing members of the
one family. This old



Gen
Bra
ret

abbour, former folk song archivist for the Library of Congress, makes her debut as Maggie Hammons



Closed 4th of July
HARPERS FERRY
 Phone 533
 Res. House.
 Conditioning,
 Shop. Convention fa
 credit cards.
LEWISBURG
 General Lewis Motor I
 Complete dini
 all three meals. Th
 Air conditioni
 Step into the Wo
 Credit cards: Banl
 American Express.
 Colony Inn Mot
 Free Contine



[almost 90 years old] peers from
 ses Coffman and Sherman Hammons
 edown tune. Lee plays banjo and
 Marlinton workshop.

BARTON
 Hermitage. Phone
 Facilities: Resta
 sion, air-condi
 Number room
 Rates: \$14.00
 Cards: No.

BEVERLY

erry Hills. Complet
 Weekdays: 5:
 1 to 7. Luncheo
 for large or small
 sions for dinner
 not required. Ph

BOYER

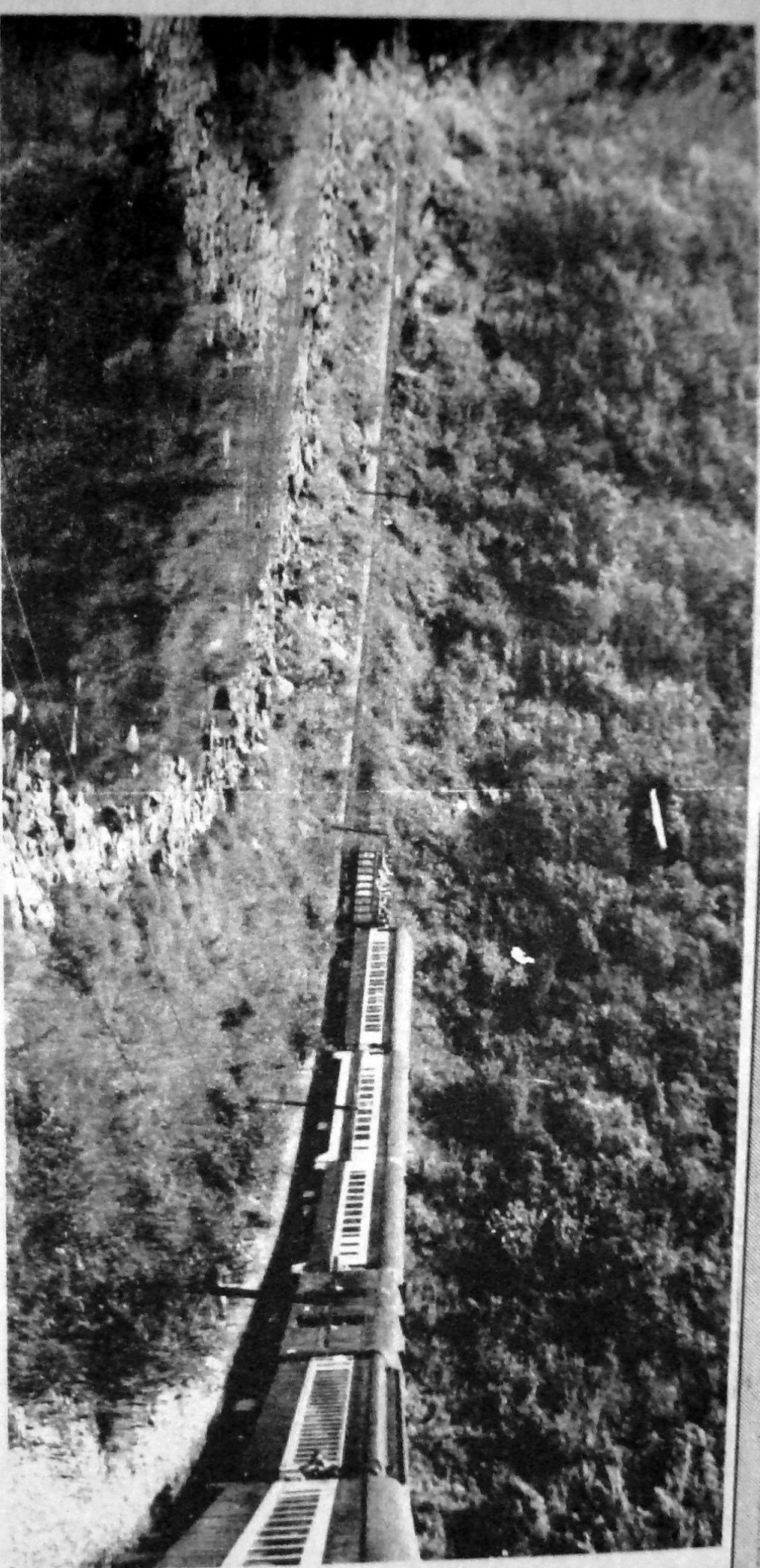
ay's Motor Lodge
 Television,
 one-half mile awa
 Motel. Phone
 Dining nea

DAIR

Hammons [almost 90 years old] peers from
 as Moses Coffman and Sherman Hammons



Facilities. Week
 Sunday: 1 to 7
 reservations for large
 but not require
 BO
 Tracy's Moto
 4675. Tele
 one-half
 Pan's Moto
 Credit Cards: N
 Rates
 Num
 Television,
 parking.



most a hundred miles of wild, remote valley this train follows the scenic River. The beauty of this region all description, attracting city dwellers lover alike. One point enroute, named for the Indian word of "starry in apt description of this clear, scenic t of the route is in primitive, remote sing only one major highway and the community enroute to Cass. Bring film to use in the specially equipped

open scenic cars, which are available for all passengers in addition to your reserved coach seat.

Ronceverte, the terminal, is in the heart of historic and scenic vacation country, accessible to fast Interstate highway systems. Ample lodging and food are available — we'll even help with reservations if you ask. Get away from it all, reserve your day of fun on board the Greenbrier Scenic Railroad in 1974.

Cranberry Glade

Tour, July 13

The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources sponsor again this year Cranberry Glade Tour, day, July 13, 1974. The tour will be led by competent leaders. **ASSEMBLY POINT** — at the Cranberry Glade

er at the Cranberry Glade

restaur... a n d
scenic excursion
that c o m-
bines all the
enjoyment of a
day aboard the
er Scenic Railroad.
million acres of national
park and forest lands,
ally equipped tour
s along the banks of
he nation's largest
g streams, t h e
r River. At noontime
Cass, an authentic
oomtown where the
West Virginia has

on order form. No dogs or pets
allowed, except seeing-eye
dogs — sorry. We strongly
recommend advance reserva-
tions as space is limited. All
passengers will receive coach
seat, open-top scenic cars
provided for use of all patrons.
We have guaranteed con-
nection with Steam-Powered
Cass Scenic Railroad train to
Whittaker Station, but their
tour is at extra cost. Greenbrier
Scenic Railroad is a non-profit
corporation, operated by volun-
teer efforts. Please wear casual
clothing and comfortable flat

Marlinton — 3:40 p.m.
RIVE: Ronceverte — 6:00
(All times shown — Ea
Daylight)

1974 SCHEDULE

Wildflower Scenic Spe
July 6 & July 13 (Satur
July 13 excursion fe
optional stopover at Pocah
County Pioneer Days at
linton. August 3 (Satur
September 1 (Sunday.)
Color Specials: Octob
(Sunday); October 12 &
(Saturday & Sunday); Oc
19 (Saturday.) All trains d

at Harpers Ferry displays
 than 85 life-size, life-like
 of historical characters
 figured in the life of, and in
 surrection, led by John
 . The museum is located
 storic building which was
 ng at the time of Brown's

located on High Street, near the
 foot of the stone steps leading
 to Jefferson Rock and St. Peters
 Church. It is open daily from
 April 1 to December, 9 a.m. to 5
 p.m., and on weekends during
 February and March, from 10
 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Andrews, or
 Billy Edd
 of "Hatfields
 other celeb
 country and
 world will be
 part in the to
 Tee time is
 urday morn



In the Engine House at Harpers Ferry.

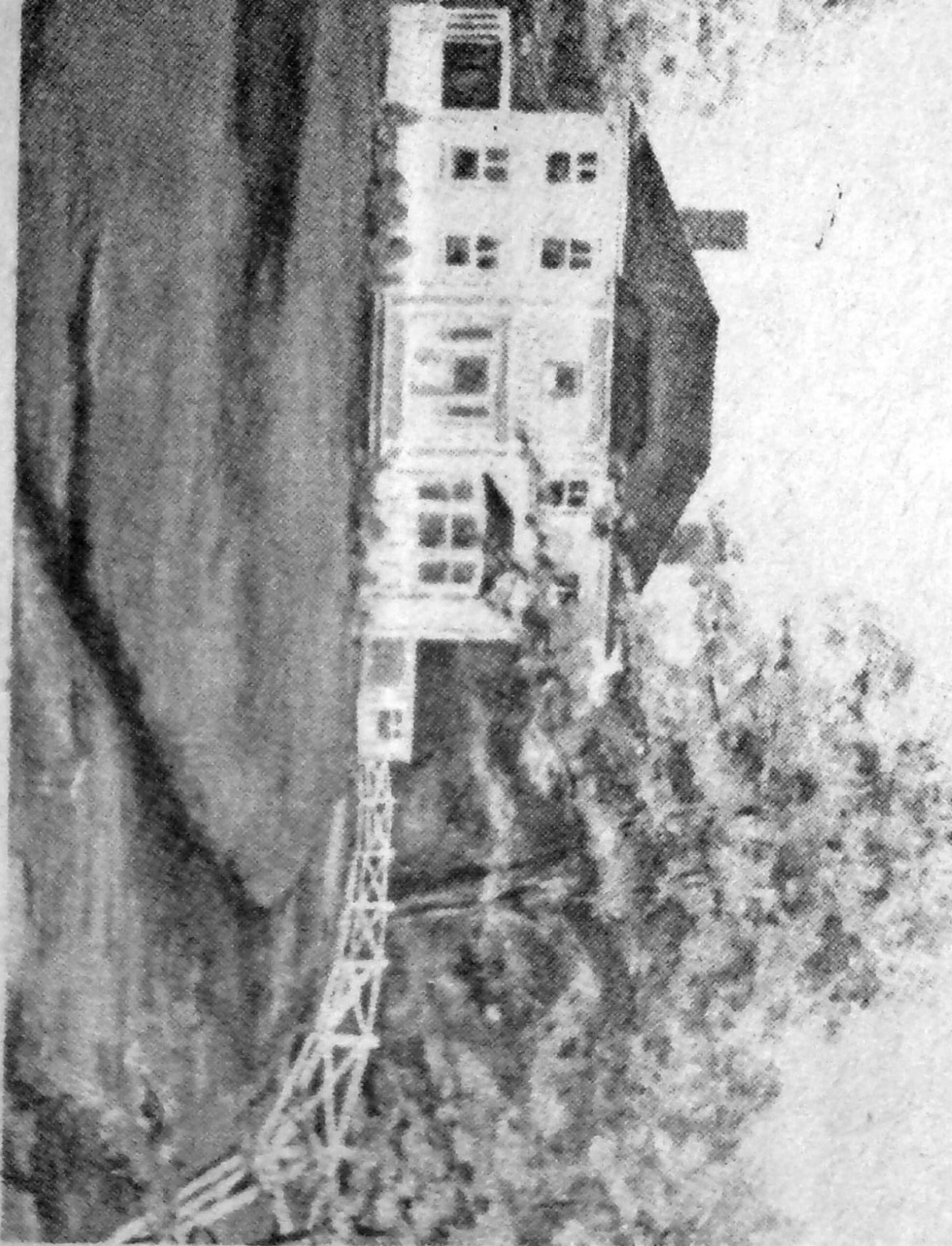


RETURNING
 of Liberty a
 John Emble
 are among t
 last year's I
 and Crafts
 returning th

Bailey, a
 maker, was
 popular ex
 year's fair.
 done in oils
 impressive
 scapes and
 His frames
 handcarved
 ish, lending
 touch to his
 makes fr
 available se

Hillcraft
 of the shop
 owned by E
 and her so
 participated
 fair. Their
 work is ma
 West Virgin
 hand wove
 hand carve
 hand turne
 hand finish
 West Virgin

Another
 last year's



PAINTING WHICH RAISED THE DOUGH

campaign to raise money to pay for the Pearl Buck
e at Hillsboro, this painting by Charles C. Scott of
e, was the official picture used on stationery and
ure. It was the prize winner in a special contest.

of the bar, t
perhaps a lot

"A letter f
ing a humor
cident, woul
my effort to
for the book
do the actual
you so choos
to write the
facts you ma
to send me
your discreti

"I wish to
story is used
a copy of
when the sar

This colum
the letter
line. Author
eat, not to
away.

I put the Good Lord first and my hounds second." That is the philosophy of Junior W. Cochran, an isolated hunter in the mountains of Preston County, who became acquainted recently with the mutual benefits of allowing the West Virginia Army National Guard to maneuver on his acre farm.

During the recently-conducted two-week summer camp the second battalion of the Special Forces Group (Airborne) of Charleston, Huntington and Kingwood, it came necessary to ask several farmers in the county permission to use their land for guerrilla operations in remote areas.

The first person they asked was Cochran, a 62-year-old mountaineer who is a living example of the pioneer heritage of West Virginia.

The small man, whose weathered hands betray the ruggedness of his existence, lives in a six-room, two-story log house located on the side of Briery Mountain, at the end of a mile-long gutted jeep trail off the Brandenburg Turnpike near Lenox.

The house has no electricity plumbing. His light comes from a single kerosene lamp, and his home is heated by a wood-burning coal stove in his living room and a "Home Comfort" kerosene stove. His only contact with the outside world is a hook telephone, connected on his own line to the Summers residence on the turnpike.

"The officers came in here and wanted to know if they could come in here and maneuver a few days," Cochran recalls. "I told them they were welcome to come. A couple of days later the whole bunch came in here in the middle of the night."

"They weren't a bit of

said after they left. "They cleaned it up so well, all I found down there was one two-inch wrapper."

What about next year, should the National Guard ask to return?

"Anybody that treats me as good as they did, I couldn't refuse them," he assured his questioner.

Cochran spends most of his time schooling foxhounds belonging to him and those of others. He and two partners operated the Briery Mountain Kennels until the last one died two years ago. Several "buddies" from Pennsylvania and Maryland, come down once or twice for a weiner roast and fox chase through the Laurel thickets of Briery Mountain.

Cochran looks the part when he's ready to go. He pulls his equipment off of a trophy case full of ribbons from dog competitions. Included are one or two ivory horns, used to call the

hounds in, one of which he's been carrying 40 years. Also included is a funnel adapted to serve as a "hearing aid" to detect the hounds' bay at long distances.

Most of the rest of his time is involved with milking his cattle, gathering eggs, and hitching up his white, 15-year-old work horse, Daisy, to a wire-wheeled wagon for a weekly trip to the grocery store. He drives the buggy up the jeep trail to the Summers house, where the family picks him up in the automobile for the remainder of the trip to Terra Alta.

Cochran has a deal with a store there that sells him between 50 and 100 pounds of meat scraps a week for his seven foxhounds and two beagles. These and other perishables are kept with his dairy produce in a cooler submerged in a trough in his milkhouse, which is built on top

(Continued On Page 13)



SAVIORS OF THE SPRING
Mrs. James M. Laird of

...small man, whose
hered hands betray the
edness of his existence,
in a six-room, two-story
house located on the side
ery Mountain, at the end
mile-long gutted jeep trail
ne Brandenburg Turnpike
Lenox.

...house has no electricity
umbing. His light comes
a single kerosene lamp,
his home is heated by a
side coal stove in his living
and a "Home Comfort"
en stove. His only contact
the outside world is a
k telephone, connected
his own line to the Ben
ners residence on the
ike.

...the officers came in here
and wanted to know if they
d come in here and
over a few days," Coch-
ecalls. "I told them they
welcome to come. A
e of days later the whole
came in here in the middle
e night."

...they weren't a bit of
le," he stated. "I asked
not to build fires close to
rees or in the pasture.
s all I asked him to do, but
volunteered to do other
s."

...chran said the guardsmen
ped enough wood in the
ms below his house for
to use for two summers in
ooking stove.

...that stove is over 40 years
he added, disgressing
his story about the
dsmen. "But it's got such
ge firebox I wouldn't take
ing for it. You can put a
ry block inside at night
a lump of coal on top and it
ast all night. In the morn-
you can punch her up and
she goes."

...addition, troops improved
jeep trail they used in
ng to their bivouac site,
repaired a broken segment
ochran's private telephone
They also gave him six
ver leghorn hens and three
s of C-rations when they

...run of ribbons from dog com-
petitions. Inculded are one or
two ivory horns, used to call the

...submerged in a trough in his
milkhouse, which is built on the
(Continued On Page 13)



Talk of the Hills

Senator Jennings Randolph is the fair-haired lad of the Izaak Walton League, which, at its big convention in Huntington, presented him with an award for "Outstanding leadership towards the development of a congressional consciousness to improve the quality of man's environment." . . . The town of Williamson turned out to a man to pay respect to Frank Al- lara, Mingo County's famous "soldier of fortune."

Reader W. L. Jeffries of Oak Hill wishes that somebody would do a piece on the history of the town of Perrys in West Virginia, not neglecting mention of its log houses, log

SAVIORS OF THE SPRING.
Mrs. James M. Laird of Max- welton (right, below), chair- man of the General Andrew Lewis County Park Commis- sion, and Mrs. Oliver S. Hag- erman, Commission member, study "plan" book for saving to posterity the Andrew Lewis Spring in Lewisburg, pictured above. Formal dedication will be held September 14 at the site. On this date, 200 years ago, soldiers gathered on the first leg of a march to Point Pleasant to fight in what has been termed the "First Bat- tle of the American Revolu- tion."



WHITE HAS PLAN TO SETTLE THE KANAWHA COAL STRIKE; MAY COME TO CHARLESTON

From The Charleston Gazette September 18, 1912

The following dispatch was received by the Gazette last night from Oskaloosa, Iowa:

"A conference of officials of the United Mine Workers of America on the strike situation in the Kanawha coal fields of West Virginia was held here today, with President John P. White presiding. He said at noon that the officials would consider a plan which he thought might end the Kanawha strike.

"He declined to divulge the nature of the plan."

Officials of the United Mine Workers, District No. 17, whose headquarters are in Charleston, were notified of the contents of the above dispatch last night and were asked if any word had come to them on the subject. President Thomas Cairns said he had heard nothing yet about any plan, but doubtless he would hear today.

Union officials believe National President White will come himself to Charleston, if he has any plan to submit, looking to a settlement of the strike. It would not be at all

company on Monday night at the same spot. They fired down on the soldiers, who shot back, but as it was dark, no damage was done on either side.

It is believed from certain evidence in the possession of the military officials, that the men are the same who fired the barn recently at Ohley.

Bloodhounds have been taken up into Cabin Creek for the purpose of tracking down the gang which has been giving much trouble for several weeks.

Two Pictures T



strike. It would not be at all surprising if he should attend the public conference that is to be held in the house of delegates on Saturday, at 10 a.m., and which is open to all who are interested.

This meeting, which was called by the governor at the request of various civic and commercial bodies in the state, is for the purpose mainly of arriving at some means of preventing, if possible, labor disturbances in the coal fields in the future. The commission which is investigating strike conditions on Cabin and Paint Creeks is pursuing the same end. It is the general belief that legislation of some kind will be introduced into the legislature for that purpose.

The governor yesterday notified by telegraph the dozen or more public bodies and individuals of the meetings to be held here Saturday and requested them to send delegates to attend it.

Shooting on Cabin Creek

The mysterious band of half-a-dozen men with rifles who have been at intervals appearing and firing from the hilltops at a point above Eskdale, on Cabin Creek, has a brush with Captain Watson's

When You
Think

Bearings
Think
Banner

The Saint Of The Wilderness
By Jess Carr

The story of a circuit rider who rode the hills of West Virginia in pursuit of the Devil and drove him out into Virginia. \$8.95

WEST VIRGINIA HILLBILLY
Richwood, W. Va. 26261



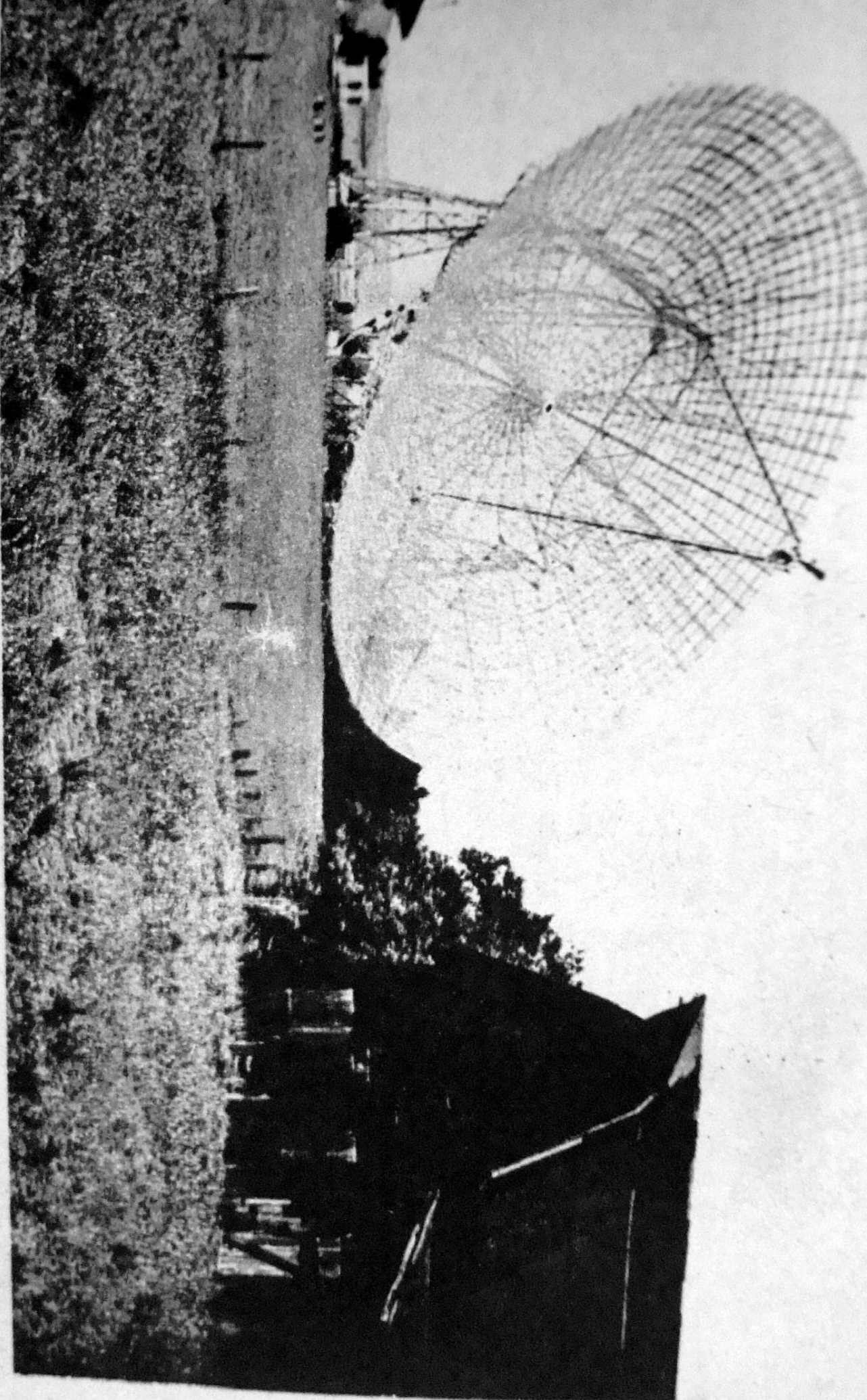
BEFORE SEEDING ON JUNE 3, 1974

This is the site of Consolidation Coal Company's research project aimed at finding an economical method of controlling water pollution from slate dumps near Mountaineer Division's Williams Mine at Enterprise, Harrison County, West Virginia. Photo was taken prior to Consol's attempt to establish a grass cover directly on highly acid refuse without the use of topsoil. Grass mixture was sowed on the 12-acre area June 3, mulched with hay and disced.



JULY, 1974

Officials inspect site of Consolidation Coal Company's newly seeded 12-acre area of highly acid mine refuse without the use of topsoil. Photo was taken approximately one month after a mixture of grasses had been broadcast on the area, mulched and disced. Pictured at the research site near Mountaineer Division's Williams Mine, Enterprise, West Virginia, are [from left] Don Born, environmental engineer for Mountaineer Division; Quentin P. Bennett, district conservationist, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Clarksburg, West Virginia, and Shawn T. Sorrell, Consol's Environmental Quality Control Department agronomist. Seeding and mulching were done by the West Fork and Tygarts Valley Soil Conservation Districts, under coordination of Bennett.



THE OLD AND THE NEW. The latest in eavesdropping on space, the oldest in Appalachian life, this National Radio Astronomy Observatory Radio Astronomy Observatory "Big Ear" shares the time and place span with a barn at Greenbank. Conducted tours are in order of the day, and all visitors are welcome. Nearby is the Cass Railroad, and there are excellent staying and eating places.

UNIONIZING WEST VIRGINIA MEANS RUIN, SAY OPERATORS

From The Charleston Gazette September 20, 1912

Quoting from the record to substantiate his charges that the United Mine Workers of America were formerly in league with the coal operators of the Joint Competitive States Association to put the rival mines of West Virginia out of business by unionizing them, Duncan C. Kennedy, secretary of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association and himself a former president of the same union, began the attack of the operators on the union's position in the Kanawha coal strike, before the investigating commission yesterday morning.

The story that Mr. Kennedy told on the witness stand was a bit startling to the commission, although after a keen cross-examination by the miners' attorney, Mr. Belcher, the story lost some of its alarming tendency.

The contention of the operators, as shown by Mr. Kennedy, was that West Virginia,

he was now secretary of the Kanawha Coal Operators' Association and formerly was an official of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 17, and that Mr. Cairns succeeded him in the position. The witness then proceeded to state the causes leading up to the present trouble and read from records and documents.

Many years ago, he said, quoting from an official report of the sixth annual conference of union officials and operators of the joint competitive states association (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania), a resolution was adopted in which the union agreed to furnish the association's operators with all possible protection from unfair competition resulting from failure in union scale rates.

Strike of 1902

At the Huntington conference in 1902 between the union officials and operators

freight rate against it, cannot compete with the operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, if they have to pay union scale of wages and accept union contracts. Knowing that, contended Mr. Kennedy, the joint competitive states are determined that West Virginia coal mines shall be unionized.

This conclusion was brought out more clearly towards the end of Mr. Kennedy's testimony by the following questions to the witness by Commissioner Blue:

"You claim that the four states making up the competitive field are acting with the union to seek to control prices and terms on which outside competitors must market their coal?"

"Yes," said the witness.

"These four competitive states will not permit Iowa to join in their joint conference and fix rates?"

"That is right."

"Your position is, that if West Virginia recognizes the union, they will be put on the basis of Iowa?"

"Yes."

"Do you make these conclusions from the facts of the joint conference between the union and the operators?"

"I do. I am reading from the official record."

"Have you any record that these things have been done?"

"Well, they've tried to do it."

wide strike here was necessary to the success of the anthracite strike and therefore it had been decided to call out the miners in the entire West Virginia field.

A national union official rose in the meeting and emphatically condemned that assertion and declared that such action would be injurious to the United Mine Workers' union.

One operator on New River agreed to all the demands of the union but was refused permission to sign the scale. The union also, declared Mr. Kennedy, refused to allow the operators to discuss grievances with their own men.

The witness stated that he based all his statements on the records of the joint competitive states' association, and quoted from a letter from that body to the effect that they wanted a strike in West Virginia and wanted the union to help them.

Efforts to Unionize

Mr. Kennedy declared that the operators in those four competitive states accuse the union of not having made a sincere effort to have a statewide strike in West Virginia. "They have written letters to that effect," he said, and continued: "Since then more earnest efforts have been made by the United Mine Workers to unionize all West Virginia. The union has spent \$669,938.81 in strike benefits to strikers in this state from

states will not permit Iowa to join in their joint conference and fix rates?"

"That is right."

"Your position is, that if West Virginia recognizes the union, they will be put on the basis of Iowa?"

"Yes."

"Do you make these conclusions from the facts of the joint conference between the union and the operators?"

"I do. I am reading from the official record."

"Have you any record that these things have been done?"

"Well, they've tried to do it."

"Have you the records to show acts of the joint conference to that effect?"

The witness here read from the record of the joint conference of the four states and the union showing that a resolution to exclude outside competitors was voted on — Indiana, Ohio, and Western Pennsylvania voted in the negative, while Illinois and the union officials voted in the affirmative.

"Were the union men of West Virginia allowed to participate in this conference?" asked Captain Walker.

"Only as miners' union individuals, not as a state organization," replied Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy's Testimony
In commencing his testimony, Duncan E. Kennedy said

they wanted a strike in West Virginia and wanted the union to help them.

Efforts to Unionize

Mr. Kennedy declared that the operators in those four competitive states accuse the union of not having made a sincere effort to have a state-wide strike in West Virginia. "They have written letters to that effect," he said, and continued: "Since then more earnest efforts have been made by the United Mine Workers to unionize all West Virginia. The union has spent \$669,938.81 in strike benefits to strikers in this state from 1900 to 1910. That does not include expenses of organizers." The strikes, he said, have been in spots.

The witness next told about the method employed in making the scale in the competitive states at meetings of the United Mine Workers and operators. The operators in outside competing states, Iowa and Michigan, were not allowed to come in and take part in fixing the rates and suffered in their business. If West Virginia were unionized, she would be placed in a similar position.

Mr. Kennedy was proceeding further with his exposition of this phase of the matter, when Bishop Donohue, chairman of the commission interrupted, stating that he did not quite see how all this testi-

Coal's Growing Pains

As Reported By The West Virginia Press

UNIONIZING WEST VIRGINIA MEANS RUIN, SAY OPERATORS

From The Charleston Gazette September 20, 1912

Continued From Last Week

Kennedy Cross-Examined
Cross-examined by Mr. Belcher, the witness said that Iowa is a competitive state, and so is West Virginia a competitor of the joint association; also a competitor with all the coal states of the country.

"How many operators in West Virginia are owned by operators in the four competitive states — Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Western Pennsylvania?" asked Mr. Belcher of the witness.

"Quite a number of them," Mr. Kennedy replied, and he read from a statement of Mr. Reicher, one of the operators in those states, giving the reasons why those operators came into West Virginia — mainly because the union is not treating the operators in those four competitive states

cal situation of West Virginia. The conditions are against West Virginia."

"These conditions exist practically in all the coal states?"

"Yes."

"The union has nothing to do with the freight rates?"

As To Freight Rates

"No — they have no way of fixing freight rates. But Ohio operators appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to get freight rates increased for West Virginia."

"You were a member of the United Mine Workers?"

"Yes."

"Doesn't the union take into consideration the difference in freight rates in fixing the scale?"

"They haven't done it in West Virginia."

"Isn't it a fact that the union does take the differential into consideration?"

Pennsylvania? asked Mr. Belcher of the witness.

"Quite a number of them," Mr. Kennedy replied, and he read from a statement of Mr. Reicher, one of the operators in those states, giving the reasons why those operators came into West Virginia — mainly because the union is not treating the operators in those four competitive states fairly. They came into West Virginia in self-defense.

Why They Come Here

"Is it not another incentive to them," asked Mr. Belcher, "that West Virginia is unorganized and thus its operators can practically make their own terms in their products?"

"Well," replied the witness, "geographical position and freight rates are against West Virginia. If this state went into the joint competitive states' association, it would be prohibited by circumstances from making headway."

West Virginia Coal Better

"Is not West Virginia coal superior and finds a better market than that of the other states?"

"Yes — it's better coal, but the cheapness makes it so marketable."

"Is not the freight the real barrier?"

"Yes, with the geographi-

West Virginia.
"You were a member of the United Mine Workers?"

"Yes."

"Doesn't the union take into consideration the difference in freight rates in fixing the scale?"

"They haven't done it in West Virginia."

"Isn't it a fact that the union does take the differential into consideration?"

"I can only talk from the contracts and answer no."

"West Virginia has never been considered a union field?"

"Kanawha field has."

"Hasn't that question been considered in every contract between operators and union?"

"It has, but the union has absolutely refused to make contracts on that basis."

"But the question has been considered?"

"Yes — as far as considering goes."

"The miners of West Virginia don't receive as much wages for some character of work as miners in the unionized competitive states?"

"No — they do not. My opinion is it is because of the small amount of men organized in West Virginia and also inferior work done here."

"If they were organized here, wouldn't a superior character of miners come here?"

"Is not the freight the real barrier?"

"Yes, with the geographi-

**When You
Lose Your
Bearings
Think
Banner**

**ATTENTION
HARPER COLLECTORS**

The prettiest Charles Harper print that we have had the privilege of offering the artist's native West Virginians, is his "Fine Feather," a glorification of the, uh, Englist Sparrow. \$61..

HILLBILLY BOOKSHOP
Richwood, W. Va.

**RENFRO VALLEY
BUGLE**

**A Publication Especially
For Old-Timers
Monthly Paper
Printed Weakly
\$4.00 Per Year
Renfro Valley, Kentucky**

also inferior work done here."

"If they were organized here, wouldn't a superior character of miners come here?"

"No — not necessarily."

"Wouldn't there be a unity of prices?"

"Yes — that's what the competitive states ask for and West Virginia would be shut out."

Isn't it the freight rate that's against West Virginia?"

"Yes — and it's the geographical position, too."

"If the freight rates were made equitable, there would be no objection by the operators to unionizing West Virginia would there?"

"Can't answer that."

"The Kanawha operators have an agreement as to the disposal of this controversy in this field?"

"Don't know."

"Don't you know that there is an understanding among the operators of Kanawha field and of West Virginia and with those of the competitive states, to a man, as to this?"

"I have no personal knowledge of this."

At the conclusion of the cross-examination, the commission took a recess until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. It is expected that National President John P. White, of the United Mine Workers, will take the stand in rebuttal of the testimony as to the union's position in the strike situation.

NOTABLE EVENT HELD HERE TODAY AT THE CAPITOL

The Charleston Gazette
September 21, 1912

Today a notable event will take place in Charleston, when prominent citizens of West Virginia and representatives of commercial, civic and labor organizations in all the leading cities and various business centers in the state will meet and discuss the coal strike situation with a view to proposing specific legislation of a remedial character, so as to avert future troubles of the kind.

It is seldom in the history of a state that men will leave their homes and business and journey a long distance solely from a sense of duty and a patriotic desire to meet a situation that menaces the welfare and good name of the state. Such a step is without parallel in West Virginia and perhaps in any state in the union.

Many of these gentlemen arrived in the city yesterday and last night and visited the governor. Most of the conferees will arrive this morning.

The meeting, which is entirely public, will convene in the House of Delegates in the state capitol at 10 o'clock this

of the United Mine Workers of America, will also be present, as well as a number of miners and labor representatives from other sections. Besides these, President Cairns and other officials of the local miners' union will attend and take part in the proceedings. From this city, a number of prominent men will be present and participate in the meeting. Many coal operators are expected. The governor will open the conference and explain the object of the gathering and it is probable will be the presiding officer.

The state has been aroused over the news published in all the newspapers revealing disturbed conditions on Cabin and Paint Creeks and necessitating a proclamation of martial law and the service of the entire National Guard of the state up there.

Among those who arrived last evening were J. C. McKinley, a coal operator of Wheeling; W. A. Ward and R. F. Frazier of the same city; O. T. McKinney and Mr. Robinson of Fairmont; Edwin Mains

CHARGES AGAINST U. M. W. A.

The Charleston Gazette

September 24, 1912

Meeting the coal operators' charge that the United Mine Workers was in league with outside competitors to wreck the business of West Virginia, with a complete and comprehensive denial, International President John P. White of that organization gave the coal strike commission testimony, from the union's point of view, of a striking nature. He made clear the objects, aim and methods of the union, in regard to West Virginia particularly, and described in detail the working of the joint conference plan in the joint competitive states association, in which the prices of coal and wage scale are fixed for each district, based on the conditions peculiar to each district.

Denies Charges.

He denied absolutely that the union wanted to force a wage rate on the West Virginia mines and that the mines would be unable to bear and declared that the local conditions would determine the rate and that the aim of the union was simply to

better the conditions of the miners and aid the coal business of West Virginia. He declared with force and feeling that it was "unfair and unjust to make statements calculated to poison the public mind against the United Mine Workers when those making them knew they were not true."

Mr. White was cross-examined at length by operators' attorneys as well as by the commission, and he answered every question lucidly and fully.

"Our motive is not evil," he said, "it is only to bring sunshine and happiness to the miners in West Virginia."

Prior to Mr. White's appearance, the commission heard the evidence of Mrs. Juanita Sevilla and her husband, Tony Sevilla, a striking miner of Wacoma, Paint Creek, on two experiences they had with mine guards. From their joint evidence it appeared that Tony was arrested by the guards outside the store at Mucklow and searched but nothing found on him. A guard tore his vest to see if he had a knife concealed, and his wife rushed to his rescue. A guard then threw her down and kicked her.

Mrs. Sevilla said that later, on June 5, a gang of guards came to her house; she was working outside. One of them

When You

Lose Your

Bearings

By Dr. Maggie Ballard

Jesse Arnott, who has a place in history because he buried Abraham Lincoln, was born in Monroe County, Virginia (now West Virginia), November 15, 1812, the son of William Truesdale and Mary (Garten) Arnott. He married Mary Elizabeth Handley, a sister of his stepmother who was Lucinda Handley.

Mr. Arnott was a deeply religious man as an article written for the Monroe County Watchman at the time of his death will attest. Mr. Asbury C. McNeer was a friend of Mr. Arnott and had seen him shortly before his death; we believe his statements are correct. Quote: "He was converted, to use his own words, 'from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet,' when about 16 years of age, at a camp meeting held on the Centerville (now Greenville) Methodist church lot. His whole life was in exact harmony with his professed conversion. He died to the writer last New Year's morning that family reunions had never been enjoyed in his house during the long years of his married life. As a hearer of the

In a small volume entitled "Abraham Lincoln, His Life, Public Services, Death and Great Funeral Cortège With a History and Description of the National Lincoln Monument" by John Carroll Power, Springfield, Illinois, 1875, we read of the final stage of the funeral cortège: "As soon as the funeral car came along side of the depot (this was in Springfield, Illinois), the coffin was transferred to the beautiful hearse which had been tendered for the occasion by

(Continued On Page 13)

Editor On The Go What The

The rather fantastic statistic that one West Virginian out of every ten attended the West Virginia State Fair this year is reason enough for the editor to report this institution to the other nine-tenths.

The State Fair in my family and in my personal life has always been one of life's refreshing oases. I first went there when I was a kid in knee